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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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HARRISON AND MORTON

Will Lead Republicans in 1896 if All Goes Right.

MR. PLATT IS SAID TO ACQUIESCE

The Ex-President's Visit Not Altogether in the Interest of the Painter's Art.

HE WILL GO TO BROOKLYN TO-MORROW

Meets Senator Carter, but About that Silver Ultimatum He Will Say Nothing.

Harrison and Morton are to lead the Republican hosts in 1896 if the plans of certain politicians do not miscarry.

These politicians say they have secured the consent of Mr. Morton to take second place on the ticket, and assert that Mr. Platt will give this combination his hearty support.

Indianians who have had a higher appreciation of the social qualities of ex-President Harrison than that cherished by ex-United States Treasurer Huston of Indiana, are never weary of talking about the consideration shown by the ex-President for the artist Eastman Johnson in Harrison's coming to New-York to sit for his portrait, instead of asking Mr. Johnson to make the journey to Indiana to obtain his sketches in the home of the ex-President, or, perhaps, in his office, where he might be "taken" in his serenest mood, cheered, but not inebriated, by the mild jollity of Partner Miller, and buoyed up by the hope of another term in the White House.

Nothing except the conspicuous absence of "Rhody" Shiel from the neighborhood of the Fifth Avenue Hotel is lacking, however, to justify a suspicion that Mr. Eastman Johnson is not alone responsible for the appearance of ex-President Harrison, the Harrison "boom," and "Tom" Carter in this latitude and longitude all in one and the same week. Carter is talking free silver, however, in which he does not believe, and that might be regarded as an indication of incompatibility if Carter were not like Joey Bagstock in being "devilish sly" in politics. Harrison and Carter will pull together yet. Montana free-silver Republicans may not all be prepared to admit that, but Montana Republicans are for the party first and for free silver when it is quite convenient to be so.

Ex-President's Harrison's journey to New-York is supposed to indicate his satisfaction with the situation in Indiana as well as his concern about securing support in the East, and first of all in New-York. The Indiana political prospect includes a Senator. The Republicans who trust that the Republican Party is hereafter to be always victorious cherish the hope that the next Legislature in Indiana will have a Republican majority. One of the men who encourages that hope out of habit is Charles W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis. At one time this gentleman fancied that the way to the United States Senate from Indiana would be found by following the steps and fortunes of Judge Walter Q. Gresham, now Secretary of State. A rearrangement of men on the political chessboard made Mr. Fairbanks one of Harrison's political pawns.

The game is new now, so that it is not at all astonishing that the pawns shall be advanced. Fairbanks has been pretty well advanced on the board, but as the McKinley knight and the Reed rook do not seriously menace the king there has been little anxiety. But Fairbanks's appearance and his interests and faith in Harrison indicate that he is expecting to see Indiana "hot" for Harrison; that the next Legislature is to be Republican, and that it will elect Fairbanks to be the successor of Daniel W. Voorhees, who is to be afforded an opportunity of playing the part of "Tall Sycamore" on the banks of the Wabash with which his name has been so long associated.

It is the Indiana idea that the Republican women for "the old ticket" in 1892 were right, and that perhaps the chief reason for Harrison's defeat in the last campaign was the illogical conclusion on the part of the convention that it was Harrison alone the country longed for, and that it cared so little for Morton that it would readily accept Mr. Whitelaw Reid after a hasty introduction and without a previous intimate acquaintance with him. While Harrison's friends in Indiana are now ready to believe that even with Reid as a Vice Presidential candidate Harrison could not be beaten, they would prefer to have "the old ticket" of 1888 rather than that of 1892.

In spite of the assurances given that the object of Gen. Harrison's visit is exclusively artistic, the Indiana Harrison men who have talked about it regard it as incidentally political. Notwithstanding the assurances of T. C. Platt that he and the ex-President simply exchanged the time of day and the compliments of the season, the understanding of the practical Indiana politician is that during the long "waits" between the hour-long sittings in the studio of Artist Johnson, the ex-President has exerted his magnetic influence over Platt so effectively as to convince him that the future of the Republican Party and of Platt as a power in that party lies in the nomination in 1896 of Harrison and Morton.

To the man who happens to know how great a disappointment to Platt was the Hon. Benjamin Harrison as President, the acceptance of a proposition to again nominate and possibly elect the latter may seem incredible. But it is understood that Harrison has made it very plain to Platt that Reed cannot be named by the seventy-two votes of New-York and the divided votes of the other Eastern and Middle States; that McKinley could not be elected, even if he should secure the majority of the National Convention that is now so completely "out of sight" for him; and that the only man who can make a statement on the money question that will assure the sound-money men of the East and the sixteen-to-one silver men of the West is Harrison.

Gen. Harrison is understood to have disposed of Morton's candidacy for President without appearing to half try. There was no lack of compliment for Morton by the ex-President. His complacency as Vice President met with hearty commendation. His administration as Governor of this

Continued on Third Page.

ADVANCED THE WAGES OF ITS MEN

Another Evidence that the Improvement in Business is Regarded as Likely to be Permanent.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The 1,700 employes of Henry Disston & Sons, saw and file manufacturers, were made happy today by the official announcement that their wages would be advanced 10 per cent., the advance to become effective at once, as the firm's week begins on Wednesday.

The increase is a restoration of the wages which prevailed prior to the panic of 1893, as the subsequent depression in general trade made it necessary, it was claimed, to reduce wages. The cut was the same as to-day's advance—10 per cent.

Early in March last a local paper published an interview with Hamilton Disston, a member of the firm, in which he said, among other things, that by the end of March he could probably judge from the condition of his firm's business whether the general recovery in trade was temporary or permanent.

When he was reminded of his statement about April 1, he admitted that so far as he could determine, the improvement had come to stay, but that recovery from the extreme depression which had prevailed so long would necessarily be gradual. Mr. Disston has found no cause since then to change his prediction, for in April the firm's business increased, as compared with the same month last year, 12 per cent., and the increase for the present month, he estimates, will be from 15 to 20 per cent. The first two months of the year showed a slight improvement over the same period in 1894, but in March the volume of business was about the same as in March of last year.

The point is made that the improvement in a business such as is conducted by Henry Disston & Sons is a more valuable indication of the general situation than improvement in almost any other line, as the articles they manufacture are used in nearly every branch of trade, and an increase in the demand for them is a certain reflection of general improvement. To-day's advance in wages was unsolicited, and was a complete surprise to the employes, although, as one of them expressed it, "We knew our old wages would be restored as soon as the firm felt sure better times had come to stay."

BIDDEFORD, Me., May 22.—The employes of the Saco Water Power Machine Shops learned to-day that the management contemplated making an increase in wages next month.

MISS MARTINOT ILL, IT WAS SAID

No Performance of "The Passport" Last Night at the Bijou—Not Paid, Members of the Company Say.

An audience that filled the Bijou Theatre last night to see the performance of "The Passport" was greatly disappointed when the stage manager announced that, owing to the illness of Miss Sadie Martinot, whose company was presenting the play, no performance would be given, and the money would be refunded at the box office.

It was said that the real cause why the performance was not given was that the members of Miss Martinot's company had demanded their pay for last week, and, not getting it, had struck. This fact was vouched for by several members of the company, who declared that Miss Martinot owed some of them six and eight weeks' salary, which they had earned in San Francisco, and had also neglected to pay their salaries for the last week.

Miss Martinot could not be found last night, but Manager George Lederer of the Bijou stated that the contract for the use of the theatre had been canceled, and that "The Passport" would not be given there any more. The Bijou will be utilized for rehearsals of "The Mimic World," which Canary & Lederer will produce at the Casino May 30.

WOMEN EARNING MONEY TO BUY PEWS

Mowing Lawns, Blacking Boots, Making Ice Cream, Sewing for Neighbors.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., May 22.—The First Presbyterian Church of this village needed new oak pews, and the women members of the congregation undertook to raise the money. Many plans for securing the necessary funds were suggested, but after considerable discussion they were all rejected for one that seemed to be a sure avenue to success.

The plan called upon those interested to do anything they could to earn money for the pew fund. As a result about seventy-five women are mowing lawns, baking bread, and doing sewing for neighbors, blacking the boots of their husbands, sons, or brothers, manufacturing ice cream for the public, and doing various other things by which they can earn a dollar for the pew fund.

Each woman is to keep track of how she earned every dollar contributed, and at the final meeting each one must tell the others of the ways she accumulated her share of the fund. It is expected that this meeting will be held early next week.

SNAKE'S FANG PUNCTURED HIS TIRE

At Least, that Is the Way a Long Island Bicyclist Tells the Story.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., May 22.—That snakes object to being run over by bicyclists was shown by an incident that happened near here the other day. A wheelman was coasting at a lively rate down a hill, when he saw a big black snake lying directly across his path. The road was very narrow, and there was nothing left for the bicyclist but to run over the snake. As the front wheel struck the serpent its fangs shot out, and the bicyclist had not gone far, as he tells the story, when his front tire collapsed An examination disclosed that the snake's fangs had punctured the tire.

It was a long walk home, but the wheelman had the snake to back up his story. he having killed it after it had rendered his wheel useless.

Received $1,500 for Consolation.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 22.—A breach of promise suit, which has caused considerable comment, was settled to-day by the payment to the complainant of $1,500. The defendant in the action was John E. Ray, a well-known resident, and the plaintiff was Miss Lida Darrell, a member of the "Country Sport" company.

Remains of the Dean Richmond.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 22.—A wreck of a ship was discovered to-day five miles off shore, nine miles west of here. It lies in sixty-five feet of water. Coroner Blood, who has begun an investigation, is confident that it is the steamship Dean Richmond, which was lost with all on board Oct. 14, 1893.

Sign of Returning Prosperity.

BRIDGETON, N. J., May 22.—A New-York iron firm has leased the rolling, puddling, and pipe mills of the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company, here, and will operate them at an early date, giving employment to 300 workmen. The works have been idle a year or more.

E. R. Glynn Kills Himself.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., May 22.—E. R. Glynn, station agent of the Danbury and Norwalk Road, committed suicide yesterday by taking a dose of strychnine. The act was due to domestic troubles. Glynn and his wife had not been living together for some time.

A Ten Million Dollar Syndicate.

MONTREAL, May 22.—A report was circulated here to-day, believed to have been sent out from London, that the Canadian Pacific Telegraph system had been sold to an English syndicate for $10,000,000.

Secretary Lamont's Visit to His Home.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary Lamont left here last night for his home—McGrawsville, N. Y. He is expected back in time for Friday's Cabinet meeting.

BIG ADVANCE IN WHEAT

Record Made in the Market by the Upward Jump in Price.

HOURS TOO SHORT FOR THE ORDERS

July Options Close at 80 Cents, and There Were Prophets Foretelling Dollar Wheat—Wild Scramble Among the Brokers.

CHICAGO, May 22.—July wheat went up to 77¼c on the Board of Trade to-day. There was a spurt in the last half hour of trading, after a session of wildest excitement and the top figure was the closing one—an advance of 3⅝c over the close yesterday. A year ago wheat was 21c lower, and a week ago yesterday it sold 14c lower.

When the phenomenal market opened today wheat advanced from 74⅝ to 77c, without any serious break. Many holders of long lines were tempted to unload at a profit, but every bushel thrown at the hungry speculators and investors was eagerly snapped up.

The small, short interest was franctic at the continued rise, and bought apparently regardless of price. The confident bulls are looking for 80c wheat, and their greedy buying sustained the market. Hundreds of countrymen were on the floor in a jubilant mood.

The country has been the chief buyer during the remarkable boom. If there are any bears of prominence they have not been conspicuous during the last week.

Crop damages reports continued to come in all day, and the foreign news was all in favor of the bulls.

Wheat made a record in yesterday's local market that will long be remembered. Sales reached 33,555,000 bushels. This would have been a stupendous volume in ordinary times, but it had been approached more than once in the recent advance, and was exceeded Tuesday by 1,300,000 bushels. The upward jump which occurred, of 4 cents per bushel in price, has had no parallel, however, even in the remarkable run of the last three months.

Nothing of the kind had happened since about four years ago, when a killing frost shot quotations 10 cents for the better in one day. That had been an abnormal and isolated spurt. Such an advance as yesterday's, following a steadily rising market for three months, had not been equaled in the experience of the majority of present operators.

Market hours were too short for those who had orders to place yesterday. Brokers remained together when quotations could no longer be recorded. Several millions of bushels changed hands under contracts as binding as if the Exchange took note of them. The result was that July options, which had closed in regular market at 80 cents per bushel, were sold on the curb at 81⅞ cents. They had closed Tuesday night at 76⅝ cents, and the advance, which to-day's opening prices will probably make official, thus became 5¼ cents per bushel.

The records of the day's gains in the regular market is shown as follows, for the active trading months:

	Tuesday's Closing.	Opening.	High and Last.
July	76⅝	77¼	80
September	77⅝	78⅞	80½
December	78½	79½	82 9-16

Various causes accounted for the sharp advance overnight. Decreases in visible supplies were reported, the Pacific coast showing a loss for the week of 721,000 bushels, the section east of the Rocky Mountains a loss of 3,093,000 bushels, the decrease in Europe and afloat appeared at 1,624,000 bushels, and the world's decrease was given at 5,438,000 bushels.

Dispatches from Argentine that stocks there were too low to permit further exports until the new crop came in excited Europe and helped the advance here. Chicago was indulging all day in its usual fling that frost and bugs were working together in the wheat belt. Any one of these causes would have increased prices. Coming together, they made the rush of buyers a wild scramble. Brokers were in a state of excitement all day. When July touched 80 cents they let out a cheer as if it were an occasion for jubilee. The demonstration sprouted a crop of prophets for "dollar wheat." Since "fifty-cent wheat" has been the rallying cry for silver advocates among the Western farmers, expressions were freely heard that the sound-money campaign might count on effective aid from the wheat market.

Contrasting prices with those of one year ago, one unfamiliar with the market might easily suppose that grain then and now was an entirely different staple. One year ago yesterday July wheat sold at 58⅝ cents per bushel in this market, September at 61⅛ cents, and December at 64½ cents. Last June prices were still lower by about 3 cents per bushel. It is not necessary to go so far back for prices comparatively low. The advance since the bond sale started recovery in February has been about 20 cents per bushel, more than one-half of which has been made since the middle of March.

Cotton was also active in yesterday's market, owing to a rush of orders from non-professional quarters. It advanced 15@17 points on sales of 329,300 bales. Corn yielded to the excitement in wheat, and was quiet and unchanged in price, with sales of 685,000 bushels.

On the Wrong Side of the Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 22.—The Schroeder Commission Company, carrying on a bucket-shop business in the Exchange Building, failed last evening with liabilities placed at $135,000. There are no visible assets. The firm was on the wrong side of the wheat market, and was caught short. Several local men will be heavy losers.

Fisherman Makes a Good Haul.

HUDSONVILLE, Mich., May 22.—Henry Cresswell, while fishing, drew up a purse of woven silver wire, exquisite in workmanship, which contained a diamond solitaire ring, the stone being two carats and white, a pair of diamond eardrops, containing large stones of considerable value, and a dozen Spanish gold pieces. There is no engraving or writing on the purse. The purse had a silver chain attached to it, and both the purse and chain bore evidence of having been in the water a long time.

Found Guilty of Murder.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 22.—The second trial of the two Italians, Spino and Aragio, charged with the Pusco murder, came to a close at 11:30 to-night, the jury finding the men guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury had been out a hour and a half. The trial occupied ten days. The evidence for the State was purely circumstantial.

Evidence in the Hyams Case.

TORONTO, May 22.—The evidence in the Hyams murder case is in and the lawyers have begun their addresses. The address for the defense was made by Mr. Johnson this afternoon. He urged that there was no evidence to show that his clients were guilty. The closing speech for the prosecution will be made to-morrow morning.

DELEGATES ARRIVE IN MEMPHIS

Probable that a Thousand Persons Will Participate in the Sound-Money Convention To-day.

MEMPHIS, May 22.—The arrivals to-day of delegates to the sound-money convention were not as numerous as had been anticipated by the local committee. This is explained by the fact that many of those accredited to the gathering are Presidents of city and country banks, officers of commercial organizations, and active business men, who have not time to throw away on a junketing trip, but propose to come here at the last moment before the opening of proceedings, record their convictions, and leave for home on the earliest trains.

Most of the arrivals to-day were Tennesseeans, but there were a hundred or more from outside points.

Congressman J. Catchings headed a good-sized delegation from Mississippi, and J. M. Atherton, the millionaire distiller of Louisville, and President Swearingin of the Union National Bank of the same city, piloted a contingent from the Blue Grass State. Gen. W. W. Gordon came in from Savannah, E. W. Robertson from Columbia, S. C.; Judge J. B. Brown from Little Rock, and A. T. Hayden and J. C. Morris from New-Orleans. V. G. Hale had in charge a large party from Paris and other points in Texas.

Based on dispatches received up to this evening, the local committee estimates that 1,000 wearers of delegates' badges will be present when Secretary Carlisle shall make his address in the Auditorium to-morrow afternoon.

Congressman Josiah Patterson, the father of the movement, said to-day: "This convention will be a milestone in an educational campaign that was begun in the South more than a year ago, and which was intended to place the economic question in a clear and honest light before the people of that section. It has been claimed all along by the free-silver advocates of the West that the South was practically solid in support of that doctrine. This convention, however, will demonstrate to the entire country that this allegation is false and misleading.

"It will show that the banks and other financial institutions upon the stability of which Southern prosperity in a measure depends, that the merchants and manufacturers and representatives of other commercial interests that are the backbone of the South and are welded in Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, believe in sound money and are opposed to economic heresies propagated by demagogues.

"It will demonstrate that, so far from there being a solid South on the silver issue, all that is material to the welfare of that section leans decidedly the other way. Our missionary movement will be given an impetus by this gathering, and the work will be continued until the fallacies of the free-silver doctrine have been thoroughly exposed in every village and hamlet of every Southern State. Much has been accomplished, but the campaign has only just begun in earnest."

PHILADELPHIA TO THE FRONT.

A Sound Money Mass Meeting Called by Democrats and Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The agitation for sound money in opposition to the demands of the silverites for free silver has met with a responsive echo in Philadelphia, and next Tuesday evening a non-partisan meeting of those arrayed against the free coinage of silver will be held in the Academy of Music. The meeting will be addressed by ex-United States Senator Edmunds, William L. Trenholm, Controller of the Currency under Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, and a number of other prominent gentlemen.

The letters inviting Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Trenholm to speak were signed by fifty of the leading business and professional men of Philadelphia. The names of Democrats are as conspicuous among the signers of the letters as Republicans, and among the Democrats are William F. Harrity, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; William F. Singerly, proprietor of The Record, and A. K. McClure, editor of The Times.

THE PATH OF JUSTICE BLOCKED

National Courts May Have to Suspend Business for Want of Money to Pay the Necessary Fees.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Fresh evidence of the embarrassment caused to the United States courts by the failure of Congress to appropriate enough money for their maintenance was presented to Attorney General Olney to-day. W. T. Poucher of Oswego, United States Attorney for the Northern District of New-York; W. F. Mackey of Buffalo, his assistant, and F. C. Peck of Nunda, United States Marshal for the district, called at the Department of Justice and asked Mr. Olney if something could not be done to enable the United States court in the Northern District to perform its functions. There was no money to pay the fees of witnesses, Mr. Olney was told, and there would be a miscarriage of justice if the present conditions were permitted to continue.

The Attorney General told his visitors that he appreciated the situation in the district, but that he was powerless to supply the necessary money. Owing to the parsimony of the Congress, the funds now at the disposal of the department are very low, and various expedients will have to be resorted to to maintain even a semblance of activity in any of the judicial districts.

Several million dollars will have to be appropriated by the next Congress to meet the deficiencies due to the failure of the Fifty-third Congress to make needed appropriations for the courts. It is expected that many of the courts will be obliged to suspend operations, through lack of money to pay necessary fees.

TEN THOUSAND KICKAPOO BOOMERS

All Waiting for the Signal for the Opening of the Reservation.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 22.—The last installment of Kickapoo boomers came in on a crowded train from the north to-night and at once left for the line of the reservation by buggy, wagon, on horseback, muleback, and by bicycles. The number of persons camped on the line to-night is fully 10,000, and that number will be augmented by half as many more long before the sun shall reach the meridian to-morrow.

All classes of persons are there, and it is the general opinion that they will be the most disappointed lot of people on the continent before forty-eight hours shall have passed. There are no soldiers to guard the line, only the settlers watching each other, and in every little group of prospective runners one man has been selected to fire the signal for the start.

There is little whisky along the line and no time for the opening of gambling dens and dance halls, so there is no trouble or disorder at any point—a great contrast to the previous openings.

At Ingram, a little town where boomers are gathered, three masked bandits attempted to rob the crowd assembled at the Post Office, but were driven off by rapid firing. They later attacked a farmer's house, but again were repulsed, one of their number being shot by the farmer, who fired through the window.

Gold-Bearing Sand at Fort Smith.

FORT SMITH, Ark., May 22.—A quantity of gold-bearing sand was found in a well in the heart of the city yesterday. Prospectors will determine the extent and value of the find. The property on which the gold was found was part of the abandoned military reservation.

Hotel Brunswick Mortgaged.

Willard Lester, acting as executor of A. Gerald Hull, deceased, has mortgaged the Hotel Brunswick property, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, for five years, for $200,000. The mortgage was recorded yesterday.

The Cass Realty Corporation, No. 503 Fifth Avenue, will deliver in the Murray and Lenox Hill districts first quality coal—range of furnace size—at $4.00 per ton.—Adv.

CALLS HIM CRAZY QUILT

This Term Mr. Lauterbach Applies to Mayor Strong.

HE WAS TALKING ABOUT PARTISANSHIP

It Was Before Good Government Club D—Messrs. Roosevelt and Sterne for Freeing All City Affairs of Politics.

There was a spirited debate last night at the conclusion of the monthly dinner of Good Government Club D. The dinner was served in the Leon Café at 36 West Thirty-first Street. There were sixty persons present, and R. W. G. Welling was in the chair.

The subject of debate was whether it is a sound principle or a mere fad to advocate the elimination of State and National politics from municipal affairs.

President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board and Simon Sterne of the Committee of Seventy argued for non-partisanship in city affairs. Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, opposed this position. Mr. Lauterbach had several raps at Mayor Strong.

Simon Sterne opened the debate. He contended that political theories had no place in city affairs. Non-partisanship was sound in principle. A City Government is only a government in a limited sense. It has to do mainly with public works, public health, and the police. Tariff and currency problems have nothing to do with such matters. Mr. Sterne made a mild attack on Mayor Strong, saying:

"The Mayor has not been true to the pledges he made when he was nominated. He broke his promise by affixing his signature to the Bi-Partisan Police bill. He was not educated to understand what non-partisanship really is."

Mr. Sterne argued that the absolute divorce of politics from municipal affairs will be an ultimate necessity.

Edward Lauterbach talked with vigor in favor of political responsibility in local government. He said it was an injustice to the country at large for citizens to devote their energies to local interests which affected their own pockets. He contended that partisanship was an element of the Government, and as essential in this city as in the State and Nation.

"Don't talk to me of our present Mayor as a non-partisan," he said. "He is a crazy-quilt make from pieces out of a ragbag. One or two of the pieces may keep the crazy quilt together, and perhaps Mr. Roosevelt is one of the pieces. Let me see the intelligent man who is not a partisan.

"Carter and Peckham are Goo-Goos, [cries of "Oh!",] but really, they are Democratic partisans. Mayor Strong did his best to revive the dying Democracy by giving fat places to Scott and other friends of ex-Mayor Grace. When Grace got all he could get his partizanship asserted itself. He told the Mayor that reform was a fad.

"What caused the defeat of Tammany Hall last Fall? It was not the Administration of Mayor Gilroy. It was the sins of Croker and his party. The whole outfit was on trial, and the whole outfit had to go. Who is responsible to-day for the management of city affairs? Who is responsible for Col. Waring? Certainly not the Republican Party, and not any other party. This is an unhealthy condition of public affairs.

"A Goo-Goo Senator is responsible for the defeat of the Greater New-York bill."

Mr. Lauterbach was called on to name the man, and he named Senator Lamy of Buffalo. He then went on to say:

"I found Goo-Goos full of fads wherever I met them. I agree with Mayor Grace when he declares that reform is a fad. I advise the political amateurs who are listening to lay aside their amateurish ways and take a hand in healthy politics."

Theodore Roosevelt replied. He complimented Mr. Lauterbach on his nerve in coming into the camp of his enemies. He took, said the speaker, the position of the Western orator who caught the speaker's eye with a brickbat.

"I am a politician," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and I understand politics from the ground up. I have been in it all my life. But I want to state now, as clearly as words can put it, that I believe city affairs cannot be properly administered unless administered apart from politics.

"Take the anti-Tammany campaign last Fall as an instance. The issues clearly made was the commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.' It was a fair issue, called for by recent developments. I should like to find out what the tariff and silver questions or the foreign policy of the Government has to do with this issue."

Mr. Roosevelt contended that the introduction of national issues into local contests merely served to befog the situation. In referring to police affairs, he said:

"Let me speak to you as a practical man of the world. I can't talk of anything less theoretical than the Police Department. There are two Democrats and two Republicans in our board. We differ on national questions, but on police matters we are a unit. The moment politics was introduced the gate was opened for corruption. Police corruption was due to politics in the board more than to any other cause. Captains have been paying $15,000 for their places, and the money was divided between Commissioners and politicians."

Mr. Roosevelt said that while he remained in the Police Board promotion would be made regardless of party, although he is a strong party man.

No vote was taken on the question under discussion, but it was manifest that the members were almost a unit for non-partisan municipal administration.

Found Drowned in Passaic River.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., May 22.—The authorities are endeavoring to identify a man found in the Passaic River to-day, and to discover the circumstances attending his death.

The man was well garbed in an overcoat and a cutaway suit of black cassimere, and his underclothing and socks were of silk. He weighed about 150 pounds and was slightly bald and clean shaven.

Detective speculations in the absence of indications of foul play, are that there was drugging, and that green-goods men got rid of the man because he was a rebellious or importunate victim, but so far not one scintilla of evidence supports any such theory.

This Fire Not Incendiary.

Quick work of the firemen prevented the five-story double tenement at 38 and 40 Oliver Street from being destroyed by fire last night. The basement was in a furious blaze before some men in the saloon above discovered it. The fire was extinguished before Chief Bonner and the reinforcements which had been summoned arrived. The loss was about $500. The fire was evidently due to carelessness.

Fire Marshall Mitchel, in speaking of the supposed incendiary fire at 207 West Fortieth Street, Monday last, said yesterday that there was no evidence to prove that the house had been set on fire with kerosene. It is not known exactly how the fire started.

VICTORIOUS PATRIOTS IN ECUADOR

Machala and Porto Viejo Captured, Manabí in Arms, Government Demoralized, and Quito Imperilled.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, May 22.—The steamer Loa, which arrived this morning, brought confirmation of advices that the town of Machala, and arms and ammunition of the Government, have been captured by the revolutionists.

The entire Province of Manabí is reported to be in arms. Its capital, Porto Viejo, is in the power of the patriots of "La Honra Nacional."

Gen. Yepez of the Government's forces is a prisoner.

Crowds of young men of Guayaquil are quitting the city to join the revolutionary armies.

The Government is said to be completely demoralized.

Its official action is in disaccord with its friendly decree that issued a general amnesty while calling an extra session of Congress for a popular election.

Secretary of State Sarasti is in disaccord with Gen. Flores, commander of Guayaquil, who is likely to be deprived of his office.

Drs. Vela and Fernandez are at the head of the revolution.

Ambato is marching on Quito, with a force of 1,000 men.

Esmeraldas was still in the hands of the Government, May 17, but it was feared that the revolutionists intended to make an attack shortly to regain possession of the port.

HORSE SCARED BY THE ELEPHANTS

Runaway in Fort Wayne Which Caused Injuries to Many Persons—Incident to a Circus Parade.

FORT WAYNE, May 22.—A serious runaway accident occurred here this morning during the Ringling Brothers' circus parade. About twenty persons, mostly women and children, were injured and two will die. Those most seriously hurt are:

DEVAUX, JESSE, back sprained and possibly broken.

DEVAUX, Mrs. ALFRED, bruised, stunned, and injured internally.

KRAMER, Mrs. JOHN, leg injured.

LAMAY, Miss KATE, injured about head and back.

LAMAY, Mrs. ELIZA, skull fractured in two places; will die.

LAMAY'S, Mrs. SARAH, two babies, Harry and Floyd, cut and bruised.

MEISER, Mrs. BENJAMIN, rupture of ligament of leg.

SCHOENHERR, Mrs. AUGUST, feet and legs cut.

WEHNERT, HARRY, three years old; skull fractured; will die.

WEHNERT, Mrs. FREDERICK, scalp wound and cuts on face and body.

The runaway horse, hitched to a carriage, stood quietly until over half the procession had passed. When the herd of elephants arrived, the animal jumped high in the air, breaking the bridle, and then made a wild plunge upon the sidewalk, leaping into the midst of at least fifty persons.

Women with babies in their arms rushed into the street, and others fell, headlong into store doorways. At least ten baby carriages were on the sidewalk directly in the path of the runaway horse.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR A GUNNER'S DEATH

Lieuts. Dorn and Buchanan to be Tried for the Accident on Olympia.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary Herbert has ordered a court-martial to meet at Mare Island Navy Yard June 3 to try Lieuts. Edward J. Dorn and Wilson W. Buchanan for culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty, resulting in an accident to one of the five-inch rapid-fire guns of the Olympia, by which John Johnson, the Captain of the gun, had his skull crushed, so that he died.

The specification charged that Lieut. Dorn, as senior watch and ordnance officer of the cruiser off San Diego April 24, was responsible for the efficiency of the ship's armament, and it was his duty before every firing to examine each recoil cylinder of the battery to see that it was properly filled with liquid. Lieut. Buchanan was immediately in charge of the gun which jumped from its mount because its cylinders were empty, and he is also held responsible.

The detail of the court is: Capt. A. S. Barker, President; Capt. Frank Wildes, Commanders Charles E. Clarke, Charles M. Thomas, and Henry E. Nichols; Lieut. Commander Charles T. Hutchins, Lieuts. Charles A. Clarke, Jeremiah C. Burnett, and William E. Sewell, with Lieut. Herbert L. Draper, Judge Advocate.

Wanted for Diamond Robberies.

Central Office detectives, acting on information contained in a telegram from Superintendent of Police Hanigan of St. Louis, arrested Tuesday night in front of the Coleman House "Sam" Kastan, alias "Jew Sam," alias "Sam" Casiney, alias Max Casten, who is wanted in St. Louis for the robbery of $2,500 worth of diamonds belonging to a Miss Florence McClellan.

Kastan is wanted in nearly all of the large cities of the West. In Kansas City, it is alleged, under the name of Casiney, he stole nearly $8,000 worth of diamonds from one dealer.

Acquitted for the Fifth Time.

TRENTON, N. J., May 22.—Jesse C. Hansee, the aged pension agent from Hoboken, who is charged with falsely certifying to pension affidavits in numerous cases, was acquitted to-day for the fifth time. This makes the eighth time he has stood trial on similar charges. In three instances he was found guilty. There are three more charges of the same kind to be heard. Hansee is seventy-five years old.

Candidates for Trinity Trusteeship.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 22.—The alumni of Trinity College have placed in nomination the following candidates for Trustees to be voted for by the alumni at the annual election to be held Wednesday, June 26: William S. Cogswell, '61, New-York City; Robert H. Coleman, '77, Cornwall, Penn.; Sydney G. Fisher, '70, of Philadelphia.

Chicagoans Fed on Horse Flesh.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—Chicago has been fed on horse flesh which was shipped from this city. The health authorities yesterday discovered that from two to six horses had been killed every night, the meat salted, and sent to Chicago, where it was disposed of as cow's flesh.

Mr. Thurber Visits Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., May 22.—Henry T. Thurber, President Cleveland's private secretary, arrived at Marion this morning, and after making some arrangements at the Waters Cottage, he came to Gray Gables and perfected all preliminary matters in advance of the President's arrival. He returned to Washington to-night.

Gen. David S. Swaim Very Ill.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Ex-Judge Advocate General David S. Swaim, retired, is so ill that there is little hope of his recovery.

CRESCENTS, 1 AND 4—$75.00.
Try them and buy them at Bowman's B'way and 53d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS

Wheat Damaged by Frost and Hessian Fly in Western States.

LOSS NOT SO HEAVY AS REPORTED

Wisconsin and Indiana Seem to Have Suffered Most—Some Grain Plowed Under.

MANY CORNFIELDS MUST BE REPLANTED

Early Vegetables and Fruit Badly Injured in Many Sections of the Country.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Since warm weather set in to-day the scare over the severe frosts of the preceding nights has somewhat subsided. But damage reports continue to come in from all over the wheat belt. Corn throughout the Northwest, from the latitude of Central Illinois northward, has been nipped off level with the ground, and thousands of farmers are replanting their fields.

Frost reports have figured considerably in the big wheat bulge. Many Board of Trade members scout the idea of the crops being permanently injured by the frost. But there can be no gainsaying the reports of heavy injury to Winter wheat where the new growth had begun. Numerous dispatches telling of injury to corn by frost have been pouring in, but only the pit traders have taken any stock in them as affecting prices, because there is still time to replant the entire crop.

While the frost news has helped to make the Board of Trade atmosphere more crisp, it has been only a secondary item in the bull movement. The damage from Monday night's frost centred in Michigan, but it has left its impress all over the Northwest, extending to Nebraska. The only irreparable damage is to early vegetables and to various fruits.

The frost has killed all the corn in the low-lying districts. It played havoc with the early potatoes around Chicago, and the truck patches near the city suffered severely. The damage extends as far south as Springfield. One nursery owner at Bloomington says $5,000 would not put him where he was last week. In Iowa the heaviest losses are in the central and northeast districts, where considerable damage was done to grapes, berries, and other fruits.

There have been four heavy frosts in Indiana, and in the bottom lands corn, potatoes, peas, and beans are a total loss so far as early crops are concerned. Grapes, strawberries, and other fruits are greatly damaged, and farmers and gardeners are discouraged. In Michigan, where the last frost amounted to a hard freeze, the injury in the region about Detroit is estimated by despondent reports at $1,000,000. Grapes and other fruits are the chief sources of loss.

Spring wheat is reported in excellent condition in North Dakota. The heaviest damage west of Chicago was done south of this latitude, where the crops were far advanced. Nebraska suffered severely from Monday night's frost. Corn in many valleys in the northern part of that State was a foot high, and this was all killed, and must be replanted. Rye and wheat there are heading out low, and in some counties in the southwestern section are being plowed under to give place to corn. Many localities in that region are also suffering from lack of moisture.

The Northwest has a decided touch of the blues on account of the frost, but the real damage, though heavy, is local, and not general. Individual farmers and gardeners who were counting on their early market product have had to take a new start, and relinquish visions of quick returns and large prices for early vegetables and small fruits. But this frost in May is nothing more than has been experienced in other years without any serious general effect. Grapes will undoubtedly be scarcer than usual this Summer, likewise cherries and blackberries. But the chief damage otherwise will be in the retarding of crops.

LITTLE DAMAGE IN ILLINOIS.

Grain and Fruit Promise Well, but Early Vegetables Set Back.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The frosts of the last few nights have left a permanent mark upon the crops of Northern and Central Illinois. The outlook in the southern counties is still promising, but from Springfield north there cannot be a complete recovery. Truck gardens around Chicago have suffered severely. Corn and potatoes have been frozen level with the ground, but are being replanted and can yet give good crops. The chief loss is in early vegetables.

Wheat, oats, and rye were not materially injured. But the farmers in southeastern counties are plowing under Winter wheat because it is ruined by drought and Hessian fly. Prospects for a large fruit crop in the southern section are still excellent.

HALF WISCONSIN'S WHEAT KILLED.

Two Frosts Played Havoc with the Winter Crops.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—Winter wheat in Wisconsin has been almost entirely destroyed by the late frosts. The bulk of this crop is grown in the valley stretching south of Sparta. Here the first frosts cut down the growing grain, leaving it withered and dead. The greater part has been plowed up and planted in corn. The Winter wheat crop of Wisconsin was estimated at 9,000,000 bushels, but those in the best position to judge say the crop will not exceed 4,000,000 bushels. This is grown in small patches, and is taken up for home consumption.

Rye, of which considerable was planted this year, escaped the early frosts, but was nipped by the last one, though not badly. Oats also suffered considerably. Corn, so far as can be learned, has not been touched, as it was planted so late as to be h

South Dakota, Iowa, and the Canadian Northwest are to the effect that the recent sharp frosts and accompanying cold storms have not had the disastrous effect upon the wheat crop that was at first feared. First reports were extremely depressing, in that they stated the entire crop of all kinds of grain was a complete loss, as the plants had been frozen down to the ground.

Since the weather has brightened up a bit, a careful examination has been made, and it is found that the damage is merely superficial, except to Winter wheat and fruit. In many cases the tops of the young shoots were touched by the frost. But the cold did not penetrate to the roots, and the warm weather, accompanied by the soft rains of the last few days, has put the crops, especially wheat, in better condition than they have been for a long time. The farmers are calculating on bigger crops than for many years.

This condition of affairs does not apply to the Winter wheat district. There the crops have been badly injured, and in many cases totally ruined. An examination of the fields shows that the frosts penetrated clear to the roots of the sensitive plants, and that the chances are against more than one-third of a crop being harvested. In some instances the farmers have plowed up the fields and replanted with some other kind of grain. The damage to the Winter wheat crop has resulted in sending the price of all kinds of grain skyward, and many people who have grain on hand are now holding out for $1 per bushel, with prospects of getting it.

The cranberry and strawberry crops will be practically killed on account of the cold weather. The apple crop will amount to almost nothing. Flax and rye are in line with the small fruits, and the most sanguine do not expect that more than one-third of a crop of each will be harvested this year.

Reports to-day from wheat regions of North Dakota, where is grown the famous No. 1 hard, are to the effect that the yield will be larger than ever before, provided there are no storms from now on.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 22.—Reports from the great wheat belt of North Dakota, the Red River Valley, are to the effect that although the frosts of the past week have been very severe, they have not ruined the young plant. The growth the past week has been downward, and old farmers say that notwithstanding the bad appearance of wheat it will quickly recover and with warm rains will not be backward more than a week because of the cold snap. In South Dakota wheat is all right. In western Minnesota the damage was mainly to flax and corn, which are just peeping out of the dirt. Many fields of corn will have to be replanted.

FARGO, N. D., May 22.—The frosts of last week have not materially damaged wheat in the Red River Valley, except in some instances where it had begun to stool when the young shoots were killed. Flax is badly damaged, though less than a third of the crop was up. This is being reseeded. Barley suffered some and oats a trifle, but will not have to be reseeded. Potatoes, beans, and corn were badly nipped. The wheat acreage this year is twenty per cent. less than last. There are more flax and potatoes. Frost did more damage in the valley than elsewhere in the State.

ONLY FRUIT INJURED IN IOWA.

Wheat and Corn Checked in Growth, but Not Killed.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 22.—The crops in Iowa have not been greatly damaged by frosts. The chief injury has been to small fruits and to all fruit in portions of the northern quarter of the State. Corn has been badly killed down in spots, notably around Jefferson, but for the most part it is coming up again after the checking it received.

Winter wheat is entirely out of the way of frost, and Spring wheat has been very slightly damaged. The heaviest damage by the recent frosts was suffered in the east, central, and northeast districts. The damage to small grain has been relatively light, and it seems probable that the incidental benefit resulting from checking the too rank growth of Spring grain will fully compensate for the injury by the freezing temperature.

With favorable conditions in the future there is ample time for the corn crop to fully recover its lost ground. The only irreparable injury has been suffered by grapes, berries, and some other kinds of fruit. The bulk of damage to all other crops can be repaired if there are ample warmth and moisture in the near future.

NEBRASKA FARMERS ARE HOPEFUL.

Conditions Fifty Per Cent. Better than This Time Last Year.

OMAHA, May 22.—Nebraska has been very fortunate so far in missing any serious damage from frost. In the lowlands some of the corn has been damaged and replanting will have to be done in some instances. Wheat is very little injured, and is in very good condition, and will, with fair rains, make a very good crop. The same is true of oats.

The last frost, Tuesday morning, did some damage in Northern Nebraska. The result of the cold week has been to retard the growth of all kinds of crops. The greatest danger now is from drought. Rain is needed in all parts of the State., and in some portions the scenes of last year are feared. Rain is freely predicted in a few days and farmers are hopeful. As compared with this time last year crop conditions are 50 per cent. better.

OUTLOOK IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Frost, Drought, Winds, and Cutworms Work Destruction.

KANSAS CITY, May 22.—The frosts of the last week have done little or no damage in Kansas, and but little in Missouri, except in the eastern part of the State and in the bottom lands of Clinton, De Kalb, Gentry, Worth, Harrison, Grundy, Putnam, and Nodaway Counties in Missouri. In these sections many fields of corn were cut to the ground, gardens and potatoes were ruined or seriously injured, and in some districts much damage was done to wheat.

Fruit also suffered considerably in some counties, and much damage was done to melons. In other portions of the State the principal damage was to tender vegetation on bottom lands. Chinch bugs have continued to do great damage to wheat in many counties, though in some localities their ravages have been checked by the cool weather and rain. In the great Ozark fruit belt neither apples nor peaches were injured in any way, and the yield will be the largest on record for both. Grapes also promise well.

In Kansas frosts have nipped corn and vegetables in localities even as far south as Coffey. In the middle division it has been a hard week on crops, the conditions being continuously unfavorable—frosts, dry weather, sudden changes in the temperature, and much wind doing the work. Corn is still the best crops, though cutworms have damaged it considerably in the western division. All irrigated crops are in fine condition. But the unirrigated are growing poorly or retrograding. Apples, peaches, grapes, and small fruits have not been affected in any part of the State, and great yields are looked for.

THIRTY PER CENT. LOSS IN INDIANA

Hessian Fly Damaging the Crops Left by the Frost.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—The recent frosts have had a blighting effect upon the Indiana crops. In the northern part of the State the loss has been most severe, and

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the whole State over it is estimated that the reduction in the wheat crop from this cause will amount to 30 per cent.

The frost is not the only enemy that the wheat has had to contend with. In Clinton, Carroll, Tippecanoe, and other of the western central range of counties the Hessian fly has made its appearance, and is causing havoc with the wheat that the frost left. In some localities the damage from these two agencies has been such that many wheat fields have been plowed up and will be planted in corn.

The corn crop was also badly caught by the frost, but damage in this line was a less serious matter for the reason that the corn can be replanted. The effect on garden vegetables was disastrous. In some localities the loss was absolute, and many gardens have been plowed up and replanted.

Apples had not been seriously injured, but cherries, grapes, and the other small fruits have been injured from 30 to 50 per cent. according to location.

WILL HAVE TO REPLANT IN OHIO.

Frost Kills Large Fields of Wheat—The Grapes Damaged.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 22.—Reports received by the Ohio crop service indicate that the recent hard frosts have seriously damaged wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes. Much of the corn will have to be replanted, especially in the southern section of the State. In the same section where the wheat was coming to a head the frosts killed large fields. Potato tops were nipped, but may recover. The crop service estimates that wheat has gone back 5 points from the 81 per cent. reported last month.

The fruit in the grape belt is badly damaged, especially a few miles from the lake shore. But the grapes on the islands and near the shore were protected by the heavy fog. The reports from crop correspondents will not be in until next week, and the Board of Agriculture declines to estimate the percentage of damage.

GRAIN ALL RIGHT IN MICHIGAN.

All Fruits Except Grapes in Good Condition.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—There being very little Spring wheat raised in Michigan, the injury to that crop has been very slight in the lower peninsula, and the amount hurt in the upper peninsula will not materially impair the harvest. The grape crop has suffered severely from the heavy and frequent frosts, the best estimates being that there will not be more than a fourth of the usual yield. Small fruits have been very seriously damaged, but apples, pears, and peaches, except in a few localities, have escaped.

Nearly 50 per cent. of the corn crop has not yet been planted in the northern part of the State, and while it has been generally killed in the southern section, there is time to make good by replanting. Oats will yield from 50 to 90 per cent. of the usual amount, the districts which are most forward being the least injured. The truck gardeners have lost heavily, but only of the products raised for the early market.

PENNSYLVANIA GRAPE CROP RUINED

Other Fruit Injured, but Grain in Good Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The Pennsylvania State weather service issues the following:

The severe frosts of the 13th and 17th, and the freezing weather during the week were very injurious to early growing vegetables and fruits in nearly all sections of the State, outside of the southeastern counties. The grape crop appears to be ruined. It is too early to determine the full extent of damage to peaches, apples, pears, and other fruits, and the same may be said of vegetables, as many of them may yet recover under favorable conditions. While the injuries now appear serious, it is probable that the loss has been overestimated.

Grain and grass continue in very good condition, although slow growth was made during the week. Considerable corn has been planted, and some of it is up. Less than the usual area of tobacco will be put in. The acreage of potatoes will be large.

GRAIN FLOURISHING IN NEW-JERSEY

Fruits and Vegetables Killed or Retarded.

NEWARK, N. J., May 22.—E. W. McGann, Director of the New-Jersey Weather Service Bureau, in his weekly report, states that the frost of May 17 was particularly severe in many sections of the State, and early vegetables suffered greatly in consequence. Many crops of tomatoes, beans, early corn, melons, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, and even white potatoes were ruined. Those that were not killed were greatly retarded in growth. Farmers are said to have begun replanting. In the central section of the State orchard fruits have, it is thought, suffered from the frost.

The rainfalls were of great benefit to the wheat, rye, and grass crops, which are in a thriving condition. The average daily deficiency in the temperature has been about 10°.

TREATED HIS YOUNG WIFE BRUTALLY

D. McKinley MacArthur, Formerly of Brooklyn, in Jail in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, May 22.—D. McKinley MacArthur, a young Englishman, was sent to jail to-day for assault and battery on his young wife. MacArthur came here from Brooklyn recently, and established a monthly periodical called The Florida Magazine. He seemed to have plenty of money, and was quite popular until stories that he treated his wife inhumanly got abroad.

Last night Mrs. MacArthur ran out in her night clothes, screaming that her husband was trying to kill her. Neighbors took her in, and to-day she had her husband arrested. Testimony in court showed that MacArthur had treated his wife with shocking cruelty. Mrs. MacArthur testified that her husband beat her several times and knocked her in the head. She also said that it was a frequent occurrence for him to come to the city, and before leaving lock up all the food in the house and be gone all day, leaving her without anything to eat.

Mrs. MacArthur is small in stature and very slender. She was very much distressed during the time she was giving her testimony, and at times would burst into tears. She is only nineteen years old, and was formerly Miss Louise Hunt, her family residing at 2,287 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. MacArthur, it is said, receives a handsome allowance from wealthy relatives in England. It is believed that he is demented.

Republican Legislators Here.

Several Republican Assemblymen and Senators were in town last night, Senators Stapleton, Coggeshall, and Pound being among the number.

The Assembly Committee on the Judiciary, which is to investigate Judge Appell of Mount Vernon, and the committee appointed to investigate the State departments were represented. Sergeant at Arms Benson of the Assembly was in the city to arrange for the meeting of the Assembly committee, which is to investigate as to why the Senate did not pass the Lexow Police Reorganization bill. This committee, of which Assemblyman C'Grady is Chairman, will soon begin its work in this city.

Robbed on an Elevated Station.

Charles K. Fraser of 226 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, while standing in the crowd, at the elevated railroad station, Washington and Sands Streets, Brooklyn, last evening, was robbed of a diamond pin valued at $100.

Another man, who has not as yet reported his loss, lost a hunting-case gold watch. Robberies at this station are frequent.

COURSES IN BARNARD COLLEGE

Circulars of Information Issued by the Institution—A School of Political Science Now Open to Women.

Barnard College has just issued its circular for the year 1895-6, the first that the institution has published. Its previous circulars have been copies of those issued by Columbia College.

One is the political science circular, giving information concerning the graduate courses in history, economics, and sociology, now open to women; the other, the arts circular, describes the undergraduate work and the graduate courses in pure science and mathematics.

The courses in the School of Political Science are under the charge of the University Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College. Students will be received either as candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, or Doctor of Philosophy, or to pursue special or partial courses. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy who have been in residence at other universities will be given credit for the same. But no student can be a candidate for any degree unless he has been in residence at least one session.

Students who are not candidates for a degree, and who can show ability to read French and German, will be admitted to any courses which they are found competent to undertake.

There are to be no examinations for admission, either as candidates for a degree or as special students. Students will be admitted at any time during the year, and may present themselves for examination for a degree whenever the requirements as to residence and an essay or dissertation have been complied with.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts will be required to pursue courses of instruction amounting in all to not less than fifteen hours of attendance a week for one year, and must conform to such requirements regarding a graduation thesis as are established for members of the senior class in the School of Arts. Their selection of studies is not confined to those in this faculty. Students may pursue courses offered by the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Pure Science, and count the same as part of the requirements for the bachelor's degree.

The courses of study in history, economics, and sociology are excellent. Students in the latter branch are to be especially favored, for they will be brought into connection with actual social work. By an arrangement with the Charity Organization Society of New-York, an opportunity will be afforded them to study the practical work of relieving the poor and of studying the various problems of charitable work and of social conditions. The students of the School of Political Science are entitled to the use of the entire university library.

The instructors in the School of Arts are also instructors in Columbia College, or are approved by the President thereof. The entrance examination to the undergraduate department of Barnard is designed to test the ability of the candidate to undertake the course of study, and not merely to ascertain the character and amount of her acquired knowledge.

Each applicant for admission to the freshman class in the School of Arts must file with the Dean, at least one week before the day fixed for the entrance examination, a certificate from her principal instructor containing a definite statement of the subjects which she is qualified to offer for examination and a certificate as to her moral character from her last teacher, or from some citizen in good standing. Entrance examinations will be held this year on June 13 and Sept. 30.

The undergraduate course of Barnard is the same as that offered by Columbia and other universities. The necessary expenses of a student in the School of Arts are estimated to be: For board, $6.50 to $10 a week; for matriculation fee, $5; for annual tuition fee, $150; for textbooks, from $8 to $15 each year; for the final examination for the degree, $15. The total necessary expenses of a student for the academic year are believed to average about $13 a week.

HOBOKEN'S FIGHT FOR A LIBRARY SITE

Drastic Measures to Bring an Obstinate Estate Agent to Terms.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 22.—Hoboken is having trouble getting a site for the proposed public library. At the meeting of the Trustees Tuesday night, it was decided to purchase the Francis property, at Fourth Street and Park Avenue, with the money given by the Stevens family.

On the Van Northrup property, adjoining, which is also desired by the Trustees, there is a small frame house. The property, it is alleged, is worth about $4,000. The agent of the Van Northrup estate wants $6,500 for it. He has also informed the Trustees that a tenant who had a year's lease would have to be paid $500 extra, before he would get out. The demand of the agent nettled the Trustees, who have determined to get even.

They will purchase the Francis property, and then tear down the building, the party wall of which adjoins that of the building upon the Van Northrup property. Then the Van Northrup tenant will have to move or else build a new wall.

Mayor Fagan has notified the agent of the Van Northrup property that he will see that the taxable valuation of it is increased from $3,500 to $6,500, the price demanded for it. It is thought that the estate can be brought to terms.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT SCHEME

The Proceedings to Nullify the Provisions of the New Constitution.

ALBANY, May 22.—Another step was taken to-day in the proceedings to nullify the reappointment provided for in the new Constitution. The legal actions were begun on complaint of Charles F. Kernan, who sought to prevent the Supervisors of this county from making the apportionment for Assemblymen. The case was brought before Judge Parker of Kingston and argued last week. Mr. Andrews to-day prepared his answer in the proceedings and sent it to D. M. Kellogg of 4 Warren Street, New-York City, who is attorney for the Supervisors.

Mr. Andrews says that if Judge Parker grants a permanent mandamus against the Board of Supervisors he will ask Gov. Morton to order an Extraordinary Session of the General Term of the Supreme Court, to hear the case. The reapportionment by the terms of the Constitution is to be made in June.

MILKMAN IVINS'S SUICIDAL GRIEF

Death of a Favorite Son Impelled Him to Take His Life with a Pistol.

KEYPORT, N. J., May 22.—James G. Ivins, a farmer and milkman residing near Hazlet, committed suicide this morning.

His son Elliott, whom he idolized, had died at 5 o'clock from consumption, and the father said he would not live any longer as life had no more charm for him. Ivins, however, delivered milk to his customers, as usual, and his hired men had just finished their work.

They heard a shot, and going to a barn near-by found Ivins lying dead in the hay, which partly covered his face, and with a pistol clutched in his right hand and a wound on the side of his head. Ivins was well-to-do.

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OBITUARY RECORD.

John J. Gorman.

In the death of ex-Sheriff John J. Gorman, at his home, 140 East Seventy-second Street, on Tuesday, Tammany Hall lost one of its oldest and most prominent leaders. Mr. Gorman joined the society when a young man, and was prominently identified with it until the time of his death. As a Tammany candidate he held a number of offices. He was a member of the old Fire Board, served as Fire Commissioner; was appointed twice a Police Justice, and was finally elected Sheriff. He had the reputation of being a conservative politician.

Mr. Gorman was born in Hester Street, of Irish parents, Oct. 5, 1828, and for many

John J. Gorman.
Ex-Sheriff of New-York County, who died at his home in this city.

years was a resident of the old Ninth Ward. He attended the public school at Grove and Hudson Streets, but left school to enter a dry goods store. He afterward became an apprentice in the plumbing trade. He was taught by his father, who was a practical man, to look out for himself, and he was a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. In his early youth he was an enthusiastic member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and ran with the "machine" at every opportunity. He afterward became a member of the old Fire Board, and after the force was reorganized was elected Fire Commissioner. He served as President of the Board of Commissioners for several years. Meanwhile he had taken an active part in politics, and in 1872 was one of the Committee on Reorganization of Tammany Hall. In 1877 he was elected a Sachem, which office he held until the recent election.

While serving as Fire Commissioner, in 1883, Mr. Gorman was appointed Police Justice by Mayor Edson. He was reappointed Police Justice by Mayor Grant. In 1890 he was elected Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and served a full term.

Mr. Gorman was prominent among Free Masons. He was honored with the thirty-third degree, and in 1892 the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-Third and Last Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for America, elected him Sovereign Grand Commander.

Both Mr. Gorman and Mrs. Gorman were prominent members of the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church. On account of the temporary absence of Dr. Hall, arrangements for the funeral have not been completed. It is expected, however, that the services will be held on Saturday morning.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Fire Department yesterday the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Fire Commissioners learns with regret of the death of John J. Gorman, at one time Commissioner of the department, and desires to convey to the family of the deceased ex-Commissioner its sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That the flags of the department be placed at half-mast on the day of the funeral.

Jules H. Glaenzer.

Jules H. Glaenzer, founder of the Paris firm of Jules H. Glaenzer & Co., bankers and commission merchants, died Monday, at his home, 14 Rue Bremontier, Paris. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Glaenzer was well known in this city, where he established, in 1872, a branch house of his business. He retired from active business several years ago, leaving the management of the New-York house to his son, Leon J. Glaenzer, who died a few months ago. Of the five sons who survive him two live in this city, George A., the senior member of the firm of George A. Glaenzer & Co., and Eugene, the New-York representative of Boussid, Valadon & Co.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—A cablegram was received yesterday from Paris, announcing the death in that city, yesterday morning, of Count Kessler, the head of one of the largest importing houses in the world, one of the founders of the Eden Musée in this city, and a large stockholder and Director. The flag was placed at half mast on the Musée, and a meeting of the Directors called for this afternoon, when appropriate action will be taken. Count Kessler's residence was in Paris, but nearly half of his time was spent in this country, and he had a large circle of acquaintances in this city. It is supposed he was many times a millionaire. He left for Paris only a few weeks ago, and the particulars of his death have not been received.

—Otis Little, for forty years a resident of Charlestown, Mass., died there yesterday after a long illness, at the residence of his son, in Dorchester, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was for thirty-two years master mason in the navy yard, and built nearly all the large buildings and the dry dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard. He was a member of the Charlestown Common Council from 1859 to 1861 and of the Board of Aldermen from 1862 to 1869. Mr. Little was Vice President of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank and a high Mason.

—Miss Mary Gallagher died Tuesday at the home of her brother, James Gallagher, in Elizabeth, N. J. She was a sister of the Irish revolutionist, Dr. Thomas Gallagher, now serving a term in an English prison for alleged connection with a dynamite plot. Miss Gallagher until recently lived in Brooklyn.

—Tom Hanna, aged forty, the only son of Henry Hanna, the millionaire capitalist, was run over by a Broadway electric car in Cincinnati on Tuesday night and received injuries from which he died at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. He was unmarried.

—John Buckholz, a patrolman of the East New-York precincts, and a son of Police Captain George Buckholz, died at his home, 448 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday night. He was thirty-three years old. He was appointed a policeman July 9, 1892.

—The Rev. John Lowerey, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Hackettstown, dropped dead in front of his residence yesterday. Neuralgia of the heart was the cause. He was sixty years of age. A widow survives him.

—Henri C. Marliave, proprietor of a famous French restaurant in Bosworth Street, Boston, died yesterday of Bright's disease. He was born in Paris fifty-four years ago.

ACCUSED OF CAUSING HIS WIFE'S DEATH

A Physician's Certificate Declares George Tietjen Is a Murderer.

Mrs. Annie K. Tietjen, fifty-four years old, of 94 Monitor Street, Brooklyn, died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and her husband, George Tietjen, a distiller, fifty-four years old, was arrested on complaint of his stepdaughter, Amanda Hill, who charged him with being responsible for her mother's death.

Tietjen, it is alleged, quarreled with his stepdaughter Sunday, May 12. He struck her in the face, she says. Mrs. Tietjen interceded, and her husband struck her, knocking her down. She became unconscious. Miss Hill had her stepfather arrested for assault. He was released on a $500 bond.

Dr. Nahan of 121 West Thirty-fourth Street, this city, attended the woman, and gave a certificate to the effect that her death was due to the injuries inflicted by her husband. Tietjen is now in prison without bail.

Decrease in Cotton Acreage.

Statistics of the year's cotton acreage, as collected by Latham, Alexander & Co., of 16 and 18 Wall Street, show that the decrease in the United States, as compared with the acreage of 1894 amounts to 2,751,000 acres, or 13½ per cent.

The decrease was greatest in North Carolina, where the acreage fell 17 per cent., or from 989,000 in 1894 to 821,000 in 1895. Arkansas comes next, with a decrease of 1,601,000 acres to 1,345,000. Texas fell off from 4,613,000 acres to 3,921,000 a decrease of 15 per cent. Georgia, the second largest cotton growing State, dropped from 3,153,000 to 2,748,000 acres, or a decrease of 13 per cent.

The low price of cotton last year is assigned as the main cause for the decrease.

HOUSE FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FINE CHINA AND GLASS, EDDY REFRIGERATORS, WATER FILTERS AND COOLERS, CEDAR AND CAMPHORWOOD CHESTS.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

THE REAPPORTIONMENT FINISHED

Aldermen Complete Their Work in Committee, but the Public Will Not Know the Result Until Next Tuesday.

The Committee on County Affairs practically brought to a close last night its labors in reapportioning the city as provided for by the new Constitution.

The committee met at the home of Alderman Olcott, 58 West Eighty-fourth Street. The two new members, Alderman Lantry (Tammany) and Alderman Windolph, (Platt Republican,) were present. Alderman Ware was not on hand. Where the new Assembly districts will be the public will not know until next Tuesday, when the committee makes its report to the board.

Alderman Olcott, the Chairman of the committee, said that the members were pledged to secrecy, and that the reapportionment adopted by the committee will remain unknown to the public until laid before the board for approval.

The committee has made thirty-five Assembly districts out of the present thirty. In most all the Senate districts three Assembly districts have been placed. The Constitution prevented any radical gerrymander. If the members had been so inclined, by providing that the Assembly districts must come within the lines of the Senate districts which were fixed by the Constitution.

Alderman Olcott said that he would doubtless call another meeting of the committee to finish up some odds and ends, but that the reapportionment was, to all intents and purposes, completed. Alderman Windolph proved a valuable acquisition to the committee for the sake of the Republican party, as he thoroughly versed in the "lay of the land" down town, which the other Republican members who live up town are not.

Alderman Olcott admitted that the Republicans had tried, whenever possible to do so by fair means, to cut into Democratic strongholds, and thus reduce the majorities and possibly turn the vote for the Republican Party. He said that the Democrats had gerrymandered the city for years, and that the Republicans should have the right to gerrymander in the other way until the Assembly districts were so that neither party would be at a disadvantage. He said that the Constitution had built up so many barriers against gerrymandering the city that the Republicans could not do so, even in an honest way. He said that the present reapportionment had been made in the interest of the public, and that it was a just one and would meet the approval of members of both parties, he thought.

ARTISTS ORGANIZE A COMPANY

Object to Promote the Delineation of the Human Figure.

ALBANY, May 22.—"The Rural Painters" is the title of a society incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day, with objects to promote the delineations of the human figure in its relation to architecture, whether rendered in pigment, stained glass, mosaic, tapestry, or other appropriate medium, and to foster the development of its ornamental comitants, to formulate a code to cover decorative competitions, and by-laws to regulate professional practice; to hold exhibitions of all and only such work as is included within its legitimate scope; to establish an educational propaganda through the agency of the press, lectures, existing schools, or in whatever lawful manner opportunity may suggest.

The location of its principal office will be in New-York City. The Directors are John La Farge, Frederic Crowninshield, George W. Maynard, Maitland Armstrong, Charles Sheanan, Charles R. Lamb, Otto Heinigke, Frederick S. Lamb, Francis C. Jones, and W. H. Low.

W. C. T. U. SPURNS LIQUOR MONEY

Its Fountain at Summit Needs Repairs—Township Committee Criticised.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 22.—The fountain established four years ago by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is out of repair and the union declines the offer of the Township Committee to apply $100 from the liquor license account to put it in order.

A communication on the subject says that it would be inconsistent to accept the offer, and that if no other funds are available the residents of Summit should subscribe the necessary amount. It suggests that, as the cost of repairs would be $150, Summit might defray the cost of a new and better fountain.

Some residents believe that the money for the repairs could have been taken from another fund. The Summit Record charges that the Township Committee wantonly affronted the Temperance Union.

She Fourteen and He Twenty-three.

Vincent Bond, an Italian barber of Union Street, Brooklyn, wanted to marry Mary Bizacqui of 254 Fourth Avenue. Mary's father did not object, but her mother did. Mary is fourteen years old.

She disappeared yesterday, as did also the young barber, who is twenty-three years old. The girl's mother has notified the police.

PROGRESS.

People who get the greatest degree of comfort and real enjoyment out of life, are those who make the most out of their opportunities. Quick perception and good judgment, lead such promptly to adopt and make use of those refined and improved products of modern inventive genius which best serve the needs of their physical being. Accordingly, the most intelligent and progressive people are found to employ the most refined and perfect laxative to regulate and tone up the stomach, liver, and bowels, when in need of such an agent—hence the great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are made from the purest, most refined and concentrated vegetable extracts, and from forty-two to forty-four are contained in each vial, which is sold at the same price as the cheaper made and more ordinary pills found in the market. In curative virtues, there is no comparison to be made between them and the ordinary pills, as any one may easily learn by sending for a free sample, (four to seven doses) of the Pellets, which will be sent on receipt of name and address on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, they are unequaled. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but *he* is not the one who *needs* help. Address for free sample,

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Summer Plans of New-Yorkers.—Mrs. Charles Donnelly has taken a cottage at New-Brighton, S. I., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Donnelly, will spend the Summer at the new house Lakeside, Lenox, Mass. Mr. Bristed's new home is considered to be one of the handsomest places in the Berkshires. Mrs. Donnelly will spend part of the Summer with her daughter. Among the New-Yorkers who have taken cottages at Bar Harbor for the season are Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert and Miss Renée Coudert of 13 East Forty-fifth Street. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin of 35 West Fifty-seventh Street have taken the Barnacles, and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes the Dutch Cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kesseler have taken rooms at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, for the early Summer. Mr. and Mrs. John Christopher Wilmerding and Miss Wilmerding have closed their town house and opened their country house at Orange, N. J., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clarkson and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston have opened their country establishments at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson for the Summer.

—Benefit for Seton Hospital.—An entertainment for the benefit of the Seton Hospital at Spuyten Duyvil will be given at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow afternoon, when "A Duel of Hearts" will be presented by Maida Craigen and her company. The Seton Hospital was founded by Sister Mary Dolores, formerly Miss Van Rensselaer, for the care of consumptives. The list of patronesses includes Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Edward Keys, Mrs. Henry Van Rensselaer, Miss Edward Clarkson Potter, Mrs. Floyd Jones, Mrs. Duncan Harris, Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. John Lawrence, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mrs. Frank Otis, Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. William Knapp, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt, Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, Miss Leary, Mrs. Del Monte, Miss Marié, and Mrs. Screben.

—Bound for Europe.—The outgoing passenger steamships for European ports carried a number of society people yesterday. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, the Misses Robb, Mrs. John W. Mackay, J. Coleman Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Prince del Drago, Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, Countess Pappenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Magoun, Miles Standish, the Misses Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watrous, and Mrs. Frederic Ames of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Watrous have with them their bicycles, on which they will make a tour of England.

—The Walter-Bechtel Engagement Broken.—The engagement of Miss Agnes Bechtel, daughter of the late George Bechtel of Staten Island, to Oscar Walter of this city has been broken. The announcement was made last evening by Mrs. Bechtel at the family home in Stapleton, S. I., but no reason for the breaking of the engagement was given. The engagement was announced about eight months ago. The wedding was set for next Fall, but the date had not been announced. Mrs. Bechtel and her daughter will sail for Europe on May 30. Miss Agnes Bechtel is the youngest daughter. Her older sister, Lulu, was married about two months ago to Joseph Keppler.

—E. P. Chase's Musicale.—A piano and song recital will be given this evening by Edward P. Chase, in the chapel of Holy Trinity Church, 46 East Forty-third Street. The artists will include Miss Louise Gerard, soprano; Mrs. J. Williams Macy, contralto; Albert G. Thies, tenor; William H. Barber, pianist, and Frank C. Sawyer, accompanist. The patronesses are Mrs. E. Bergh Brown, Mrs. Robert P. Lincoln, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Alexander B. Carver, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Miss Kate Bond, Miss Mary Marshall Butler, Mrs. Stanford White, and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

—To Go to Quogue, L. I.—Mrs. Philip J. Sands and the Misses Sands will spend the months of July and August at Quogue, L. I., and in September will go to their cottage at Lenox. Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Mabel Jones of 20 North Washington Square, and Mrs. Charles A. Minton, Miss Jennie Minton, and Miss Margaret Minton will also spend the Summer at Quogue.

—Yachting Party on Decoration Day.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin of 670 Fifth Avenue will give a yachting party on board the steam yacht Almy on Decoration Day, May 30. The trip will be up the Sound and back. Among the guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Cammann, Miss Gallatin, and Mr. and Mrs. De Courcey Ireland.

—The Green-Gray Wedding.—At the wedding of Miss Martha Gray, daughter of Mrs. Robert Amos Gray of Poughkeepsie, to Frederick Green on June 4 Miss Florence Clinton will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Maud Henry and Miss Matilda Southard. Stephen C. Southard will be best man. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's mother.

—Weddings this Evening.—The wedding of Miss Clara Castree Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Williams, to Dayton Corsa, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock, in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, on West Seventy-sixth Street. A reception will follow the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 60 West Eighty-second Street.

—Gayety at Premium Point.—Premium Point, New-Rochelle, which is one of the prettiest spots on Long Island Sound, is now becoming quite gay. Among those who have already opened their cottages there are Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Appleton and Miss Malvina Appleton.

—Their Town House Closed.—Mr. and Mrs. David C. Leech have closed their city home, 7 Gramercy Park, and have gone to their country seat, at Schroon Lake, in the Adirondack Mountains, for the month of June. Early in July Mr. and Mrs. Leech, accompanied by their two sons, will sail for Europe, where they will spend the remainder of the Summer.

—F. T. Adams's Yachting Party.—Mr. Frederick T. Adams, Vice Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, has taken a party on his schooner yacht Sachem for a week's cruise. The party consists of Mrs. Adams, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas L. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ceballos.

—Prince Francis Joseph of Battenburg Entertained.—Prince Francis Joseph of Battenburg, who is making a tour of the world, was the guest at breakfast yesterday of Theodore A. Havemeyer, the Austrian Consul-General, at the Metropolitan Club.

—Wedding in Florence.—A wedding of interest to Americans will soon be celebrated at Florence, Italy, where Miss Etta Dunham, daughter of James H. Dunham of 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, will be married to Marquis de Viti di Marco.

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THE M'LAUGHLIN JURY

Eight Men Obtained to Try the Police Inspector.

COL. JAMES MAY CAUSE A SENSATION

Tedious Day and Night Examination of Talesmen Before Judge Barrett—Four Accepted and Many Excused.

The third day of the second trial of Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, who is charged with extortion, began yesterday morning before Judge Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and four more provisional jurors were secured, making eight in all.

The jurors selected are Foreman Otto Hesse of 502 East Eighty-seventh Street, David P. Miller of 1,028 Park Avenue, Harry P. Whitnall of 44 Perry Street, John H. Ruckel of 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Mark Roylance of 346 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Arnold W. Schlichte of Girard Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Charles A. Spofford of 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, and Godfrey Schoen of 152 East Ninety-first Street.

A new panel of 200 talesmen will be in attendance when the trial proceeds at 10 o'clock this morning.

Inspector McLaughlin was promptly on hand yesterday when the court was opened. He looked very cheerful, and chatted in an animated manner with his counsel, Mr. Friend and Mr. Elkus. Col. E. C. James, the leading counsel for the defense, was not present, being engaged before the Court of Appeals at Albany. It was rumored that he will have a sensation to produce when he appears to-day.

The first talesman called yesterday was Mark Roylance of 167 Centre Street and 346 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. He is a wood carver. He was examined by ex-Judge Rollins, and found acceptable to both sides. He took his seat in the box as provisional juror No. 5.

Thomas Middleton, a wire merchant, at 81 New Street, was next examined by ex-Judge Rollins. He said he was excused a short time ago from serving in the Court of General Sessions because Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said he was too deaf.

"In order to justify the existence of legal guilt from circumstantial evidence, the circumstances relied upon to establish guilt must be absolutely inconsistent with innocence. Do you understand that?" asked Mr. Friend.

Middleton put his hand to his head and replied briskly: "I would decide the case on the evidence."

More questions were put to Middleton by Mr. Friend and Judge Barrett, but as his answers were unsatisfactory, he was excused.

Henry Siefert, a manufacturer of artificial flowers at 72 West Third Street, was called next. He said he had read the account of the former trial of the defendant. He was excused.

While the examination of the talesmen was going on, Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, entered the courtroom to see Lawyer Friend. Fitzsimmons had been surrendered by his bondsman, "Andy" Horn, who is on a bond for the pugilist in the divorce proceedings instituted some time ago by Mrs. Fitzsimmons.

Andrew W. Schlichte, a paper-box manufacturer at 93 Sixth Avenue, was next examined. He said he had a prejudice against the Police Department as a whole, but thought he could make a fair and impartial juror in this case. His examination was a protracted one, and he was accepted as the sixth provisional juror.

Charles S. Spofford of 15 Broad Street, Secretary of the Milwaukee Street Railway, was the first talesman called after recess. He said that he had formed an impression from reading the testimony in the first trial, but that he could decide the case on the evidence. On cross-examination by Mr. Elkus, Mr. Spofford said that it would take evidence to remove the impression he had formed.

"I still believe," he said, "that, though having this opinion, I could weigh the evidence when presented and give a just verdict."

Mr. Spofford was challenged by Mr. Elkus, but Judge Barrett overruled the objection, and he took his seat as the seventh provisional juror.

The next talesman, Charles M. Duryea, said he was prejudiced, but thought he could give the defendant a fair and impartial trial. He was excused.

Herman Holtz, who is in the clothing business at 65 Walker Street, was the next talesman to be sworn. He had read the proceedings of the Lexow committee and had formed an opinion. He was excused.

Godfrey Schoen, an agent for the Penn Life Insurance Company, took the eighth seat in the jury box after having been formally challenged by the prosecution. Judge Barrett, however, overruled the challenge.

Schoen was subjected to a searching examination at the hands of the prosecution for over an hour, but he managed to answer every question, even the famous "knock-out" question. He was acceptable to the defense.

Louis B. Jacobi of 426 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a foreman in the cloak house of Graner & Co. of 541 Broadway, told Mr. Weeks of the prosecution that the Lexow investigation did not interest him as a citizen because he had no time to bother with the condition of the Police Department. He was excused.

After Jacobi had been rejected, an adjournment was taken until 8:15 o'clock, at which time the task of filling the jury box was renewed.

Richard Wolfers, a grocer of 278 West Thirty-eighth Street, was excused because of his lack of legal knowledge. John Heany, a fruit dealer of 114 Water Street was excused because he sympathized with the police.

Several other talesmen were called and excused, and the trial was proceeding listlessly until George W. Berry was called. He said he had worked for the American Express Company for fifteen years, and lived at 165 East Forty-ninth Street. Berry seemed acceptable to the prosecution until he stated that he was a member of the Gramercy Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to which Inspector McLaughlin also belongs. Then he was subjected to a searching examination. He said he did not know McLaughlin and never saw him at a lodge meeting. He took a deep interest in the former trial from the time Juror Durando was excluded from the jury box because he belonged to the Gramercy Lodge. Assistant District Attorney Weeks elicited the fact that Barry had formed an opinion and formally challenged him.

Lawyer Elkus, for the defense, fought to retain Berry, but Judge Barrett sustained the challenge and Berry was excused.

After Berry had been dismissed, Godfrey Schoen, Juror No. 8, told Judge Barrett that he had said he did not know any member of the police force, whereas he was acquainted with ex-Detective Charles O'Connor.

When Henry A. Hubbard testified that he lived at Arlington, N. J., he was promptly excused, amid much laughter.

Mark Roylance suddenly remembered that he belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and informed Judge Barrett of that fact. He will be recalled for further examination.

Several other talesmen were called, but none proved acceptable.

Monte Relief Society's Festival.

The third annual May Festival of the Monté Relief Society took place last night at the Grand Central Palace. The attendance was very large and the refreshment tables received liberal patronage. The Juvenile Band of Father Drumgoole's Mission furnished the music.

The Monté Relief Society dispenses charity, irrespective of creed and nationality. Its membership consists of about 400 women and 50 men, and their unique entertainments during the last two seasons have gained for them a reputation for originality as well as a circle containing much histrionic talent.

Had Money, Pistol, and Spoons.

Charles Robinson, a young colored fellow, was committed in $500 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, to await trial on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by his employer, William B. Putney, a lawyer, who lives at 110 West Seventy-third Street.

A valuable topaz belonging to Mr. Putney was found on him. Other things which he purloined were $5, a pistol, a heavy gold chain, several pictures, and a number of silver spoons. Robinson had nothing to say for himself.

POND'S

ABLE,
EFFECTIVE,
HEALING.

EXTRACT

RETRENCHMENT IN CONNECTICUT

The State Is Living Beyond Its Income —Recommendations of a Committee of the Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 22.—In the House this afternoon Representative J. Carl Converse of Stafford, House Chairman of the Committee on Incorporations, presented the report of the committee on the subject of retrenchment in State expenditures. The committee, in the course of the report, says:

At a time when radical retrenchments have been called for in every branch of business, when there has been a falling off in the earnings of nearly every family in the State, and when the necessity for economy in private affairs has been most strongly felt, it seems to your committee that it is due our citizens that the State should lead the way in matters of retrenchment, rather than pursue a course which must inevitably lead to the imposition of new taxation in order to meet State expenditures.

We conclude that, if the State keeps on in the same lavish way in which it has been going, the probable expenses for the next two years will be $4,500,000. The estimated receipts for the same period being $3,900,000, this leaves an estimated deficit of $600,000. But, after a careful examination of all the departments, we believe that the ordinary business of the State can be carried on efficiently for $3,600,000. This, however, does not allow for the erection of new buildings, as, for instance, hospitals, reformatories, and school buildings, or other extraordinary expenses that may arise.

We wish to urge upon the members of this General Assembly the necessity of strict economy in granting appropriations, for, unless economy is practiced, a State tax will be inevitable.

The committee recommends a return to the system of specific appropriations, and "the creation of a Board of Control, consisting of the Governor, Treasurer, and Controller, which shall have power to exceed a specific appropriation in any instance where, in its opinion, it is necessary, and shall make a report to the next session of the General Assembly of any excess of an appropriation which it has authorized, with full and detailed reasons therefor, and that the General Assembly shall thereupon pass a deficiency bill to cover such excess."

In the judgment of the committee, there should be an investigation of the most searching character of every department of the State, and a commission, consisting of five members, should be appointed by his Excellency the Governor to examine and report to the next General Assembly upon the whole system of public expenditures in the State, with such recommendations as may, in its opinion, tend to retrenchment, without detriment to the public service.

The report closes with recommendations for changes in the laws, as follows:

The abolishment of the Courts of Common Pleas where practicable, and where, by such action, the efficiency of the judicial department of the State Government will not be impaired.

The enactment of the law now under consideration by this General Assembly reducing the per diem of jurors from $3.50 to $2.50. The enactment of such a law will save the State at least $20,000 annually.

Repeal of the law passed in 1893 allowing parties defeated before a jury to take an appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that the verdict is against the evidence, without a finding from the trial Judge that such is the fact.

The revision of fees accruing to clerks, Sheriffs, and stenographers, especially in the larger counties.

The abolishment of the salaries paid to Sheriffs. Inasmuch as the office of Sheriff is a county office solely, your committee knows of no good reason why the State should pay them compensation in addition to what they receive from fees.

The creation of the office of Attorney General, whose duty it would be to have general supervision over all legal matters in which the State is an interested party.

A reduction of the amount paid to county jails for the board of prisoners.

The repeal of the law of 1893 providing for the erection of a normal school building at Bridgeport.

A revision of the law concerning commitments of dependent and neglected children to the Temporary Home.

A reduction of the number printed of reports of the Factory Inspector from 5,000 to 2,500 copies, and a reduction of the number issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 15,000 to 7,500 copies.

The re-enactment of the law concerning the specific appropriations, and the creation of a Board of Control.

We would call special attention to Section 3,707 of the General Statutes relating to extra compensation to messengers and doorkeepers, and would recommend the re-enactment of Section 409 of the General Statutes relating to grants to reporters.

The report was read, and the order was passed that it be printed in the Journal.

Declines a University Presidency.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 21.—Gen. Oliver O. Howard has declined the Presidency of Norwich University recently tendered to him, but having become a permanent resident of Vermont will deliver an annual course of lectures before the institution. This university was founded by the late Gen. Alden Partridge upward of half a century ago, and is both collegiate and military.

Shocking Death in Machinery.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., May 22.—T. T. Poole, who was forty-five years old and proprietor of the large paper mills across the Delaware River, was inspecting the machinery to-day when his clothing got caught in the shafting. He was thrown violently to the floor and the top of his head was torn off. He was otherwise injured and died.

No Complaint

ever follows the proper use of COTTOLENE. Even that most distressing complaint—Dyspepsia, being conspicuous by its absence. The housewife never complains that the last COTTOLENE she bought was not so good as the first. COTTOLENE is *all the best*—no second or third grades. There can be no complaint about its cost, because it's more economical than lard—two-thirds the quantity producing better results. When it is properly used no one complains that food cooked

With Cottolene

is not of the most delicate flavor, or that pastry shortened with COTTOLENE is not light and wholesome. When rightly used COTTOLENE always gives delight. The genuine COTTOLENE is sold by all dealers, in one, three, or five pound tins, with trade-mark—*steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
CHICAGO, and Produce Exchange. NEW YORK.

HARRISON AND MORTON

Continued from First Page.

State was highly complimented. There was no reason, in Harrison's opinion, why it should not entitle Gov. Morton to the compliment of a vote for President in the National Convention. But it would be unnecessary to remind Mr. Platt of the inadvisability of asking the nomination of a candidate who was, unjustly, perhaps, assumed to be identified in all business matters with the bankers and corporations of the East, in view of the prejudice, possibly unreasonable, that was known to exist in the West in favor of the selection of a candidate from that section of the country.

These side lights upon the portrait of Harrison, upon which Artist Johnson is laboring in the intervals of time which Harrison can seize from his political conferences to give to the cause of art, may hurt the eyes of McKinley and Reed should they happen to get in their rays. The Maine man and the "Napoleon" from Ohio have appeared to underestimate the political abilities and resources of Harrison. To do so will turn out to be a mistake. The discovery of the mistake in 1896 would be embarrassing in 1897 if Platt and Harrison were to show that they had settled all the preliminaries in 1895, and that the resistance of Maine and Ohio was then seen to be nothing better than what Mr. Tilden would have described as "futile dalliance."

WILL REVIEW BROOKLYN'S PARADE

Gen. Harrison Going Across the River —Sees Mr. Carter, but Will Not Talk.

Ex-President Harrison is about to transfer his boomlet to Brooklyn. Yesterday he accepted an invitation to review the great parade of Sunday schools in that city on Friday of this week.

Of course, the ex-President has no ulterior political object in this excursion to the City of Churches, but there are those and even Republicans, who are to be found in the Reed, McKinley, and Allison camps, who were malicious enough to suggest that Gen. Harrison's visit to Brooklyn on Friday is a remarkably shrewd move on the political chessboard.

The Brooklyn Sunday-school parade is unique in its way, and the children march by the tens of thousands. Their fathers and mothers and brothers turn out to see the parade, and when they know that the ex-President has reviewed it, what more natural, say the politicians, than that these proud fathers and brothers should say: "Ben Harrison is a good fellow"?

It was shortly after Gen. Harrison had announced his acceptance of the Brooklyn invitation that there came the political sensation of the day in the reported estrangement of the ex-President and Senator "Tom" Carter of Montana, who, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee had to bear the odium of the disastrous defeat of 1892.

Mr. Carter arrived in the city on Tuesday night, and announced in effect that he had traveled East for the express purpose of serving notice on Republicans with Presidential aspirations that they could not hope to get the fifty-nine Electoral votes of the silver States unless they came out in favor of free silver. It was supposed that Mr. Carter's mission to New-York was particularly to lay this ultimatum before Gen. Harrison. The Senator from Montana also announced that he would remain in this city for a week.

Mr. Carter arose at an early hour yesterday. The little bunch of blonde whiskers that adorn the chin of the Chairman of the National Committee was combed out until it was almost parallel with the brim of his hat. Then he sauntered down to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and sent up his card. The ex-President had been entertaining Senator Elkins and other Republicans in his room, but Mr. Carter had not been invited up. Instead, Gen. Harrison came down stairs, and for a moment or two they stood conversing in the centre of the corridor. Then they sat down in a corner of the lobby and indulged for five minutes in earnest conversation. It is assumed that Mr. Carter delivered his free-silver ultimatum, and that the ex-President's answer was not to his liking, for the man from Montana pulled his hat down over his eyes, strode out of the hotel with a very red face, went back to his hotel, paid his bill, and announced that he was going back to the West immediately.

A reporter for The New-York Times called upon Gen. Harrison in the afternoon. The ex-President occupies Room 171, a corner room on the third floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is the favorite room of Senator John Sherman when he visits New-York.

Gen. Harrison was seated at a large round table, upon which were scattered a vast number of letters. These he was hastily scanning, and the majority of them he tore up and threw in the waste-paper basket. To the reporter's question, "Is it true you are going to Brooklyn on Friday?" Gen. Harrison replied:

"Yes; a committee from Brooklyn came over to see me this morning, and extended an invitation to me to review the children's parade on Friday. I accepted with pleasure, and shall certainly go over to Brooklyn for an hour or two on Friday afternoon. Nothing will please me more than to see the children."

"Are you going to spend a portion of next week with Gov. Morton?"

"No; I am not. It is a fact, however, that Gov. Morton very kindly invited me to spend Saturday and Sunday with him at his country home at Ellerslie, and I should have much liked to have accepted, but I find that my engagements in this city will render it impossible for me to get away."

"Do you expect to remain here next week?"

"Yes; so far as I can now judge, I shall remain here until the latter part of next week."

"You will probably have noticed in The New-York Times that Senator Carter has made the statement that the Republican Presidential candidate, in order to secure the fifty-nine electoral votes in the silver States—"

"You will excuse me," interposed Gen. Harrison, half rising from his chair and throwing some more of his torn-up mail into the waste basket, "but if you are going to ask me to make any comment upon that statement, I must decline. I have absolutely nothing to say on public questions.

"It is true that I saw Senator Carter for a few moments this morning in the lobby on my way to Johnson's, and had some slight conversation with Mr. Carter, but, of course, I cannot speak of its nature. It is not for me to make any comment upon what Senator Carter may say for publication. If he knows so much about this matter I should advise you to go and see him and get him to comment thereon."

The reporter intimated that Senator Carter had left town in a tremendous hurry, but Gen. Harrison could not be induced to discuss the matter further.

From the throngs of politicians that congregated in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel it could almost be imagined that it was the eve of a big political convention. The magnet of attraction, however, was the man from Indiana. Many cards were sent up to the ex-President's room, and in almost all instances the men whose names were engraved thereon had interviews with Gen. Harrison.

The first caller was Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, and he was followed by Col. Fred Grant, who was Minister to Austri during Harrison Administration.

Then the ex-President came down to the lobby to receive Silas M. Giddings and Alfred Tilly, the Brooklyn committee, who invited him to review the children's Sunday school parade in Brooklyn to-morrow. Gen. Harrison accepted without much hesitation. By this time the corridor was pretty well filled with well-known men, and the ex-President had to undergo a handshaking ordeal. The men whom he thus saluted included Senator S. B. Elkins, ex-Congressman Stuart of Vermont, B. F. Jones of Pittsburg, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Col. H. B. Gillespie of Colorado, Major J. G. Rathburn of Hartford, Conn.; Gen. Edward O'Brien of the Dock Commission, ex-Gov. James S. Hogg, Major Byron Shear of Colorado, President W. B. Clark of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and Col. E. S. Yergason.

Senator Elkins and B. F. Jones accompanied Mr. Harrison to his room, and it was while they were there that Senator Carter sent up his card.

When the ex-President had disposed of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee he visited Eastman Johnson's studio for an hour or two for the purpose of continuing the sittings for his portait, and, returning to the Fifth Avenue, had luncheon with Dr. Bowen of The Independent.

The afternoon was spent in comparative quietness, there being not more than half a dozen callers. These included Quarantine Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson, who was closeted with the ex-President for nearly an hour.

B. F. Jones of Pittsburg is extraordinarily active in pushing along the Harrison boom. He visits Mr. Harrison daily, and, it is said, would like again to become Chairman of the Republican National Committee. After his interview with the ex-President yesterday he said:

"I am quite sure that Gen. Harrison will get the nomination next year, and, of course, be elected. The sentiment of the people demands it."

Senator Carter, having delivered the little fiction of not having talked politics with Mr. Harrison, reiterated yesterday his opinion of the silver issue as it affects Republican Presidential candidates, and added:

"If the Republican platform ignores silver, as it did in 1892, the West will go against the Republican Party."

Col. H. B. Gillespie of Colorado had nothing to contribute to political history, but ventured a little story concerning the ex-President's Sabbatarian proclivities.

"If anybody respects the Sabbath, Gen. Harrison does," solemnly remarked the Colonel. "When he was President and making his speeches out West, I remember he was to arrive at Glenwood Springs, Col., on Sunday. Thousands of people from Aspen and other towns went to Glenwood expecting to hear him speak, but it was Sunday, and he refused. When his train moved away, the band played 'Where Did You Get That Hat?' but even that did not elicit a speech. Well, that incident caused many orthodox people to vote for him."

Ex-Speaker Reed is expected in the city to-day, and McKinley of Canada will arrive here on Wednesday next, according to a statement made yesterday by his brother, Abner McKinley. Senator Quay is expected to reach here at any moment. When they all get here, the political situation is likely to become even more interesting.

BOTH MEN ON FRIENDLY TERMS.

How the Harrison and Morton Ticket Is Regarded in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—It has occurred to some of the political soothsayers in this city that Harrison and Morton have been brought prominently into the Presidential candidacy gossip the last week to the exclusion of Reed and McKinley, or any one else.

It may have been an accident that lead Dr. Chauncey M. Depew to make a public declaration in favor of Gov. Morton for 1896 at the very moment when ex-President Harrison was "sitting for his picture" in New-York City.

Both incidents were sure to be widely advertised, and, as Reed and McKinley were either in New-York or on their way, this advertisement was sure to be mixed in a lot of Presidential gossip.

The visit of Gov. Morton to New-York this week, notwithstanding it was non-political in its nature, inevitably gave further prominence to this gossip. As a result of these incidents Harrison and Morton have been brought into prominence at the expense of Reed and McKinley.

If this is put out as a "feeler" as to the reception which would be accorded to the old ticket, it has been well done.

That Harrison and Morton are on the best of terms does not escape any one who has a memory that dates back six months. They are on better terms than is usual with two avowed Presidential candidates who propose to give each other battle in the near future. Last Fall Mr. Harrison came to New-York and made speeches in behalf of Gov. Morton, and the two met socially as if they were intimate friends. They are intimate friends to-day. The prominence which has been given to both simultaneously has naturally set Republicans to talking of Harrison and Morton.

Comment has been made in some New-York newspapers on the fact that Gov. Morton did not call on ex-President Harrison while the former was in New-York Monday. This, it was learned here to-day, was for lack of any desire on the part of the two gentlemen to meet each other. On the other hand, there is every evidence that the ex-President and the ex-Vice President did desire to meet each other.

It was only the pressure of work here that prevented a meeting, and Gov. Morton to-day sent a telegram to Mr. Harrison expressing regret that he had been unable, because of the press of matters here, to visit him.

The precise nature of Mr. Harrison's reply is not to be made public, but it was such as would indicate to the most casual observer that the two men are on the best of terms.

There has been in this city during the past two months a well-defined attempt to make Presidential timber of Gov. Morton. It has been sporadic. It has been prompted by some who are among the closest friends of the Governor. These men believe that with the record of a term as Governor behind him he would not care to enter the field again as second on the ticket which Harrison headed.

The action of the Minneapolis Convention, which, at the close of his term as Vice President, renominated Harrison and ignored him, is said to be enough to have forever settled the question of another campaign with Harrison, and Morton as the candidates. Those who take this view scout the idea that there have been any developments of late which make it seem worth while to bring the names of Harrison and Morton into prominence together just at this time.

Some of the men who would be Mr. Morton's strongest backers if he were a candidate for the Presidency say that if there has been any "understanding reached," that the ticket is to be Harrison and Morton, the "understanding" has been on the part of Mr. Platt, and they add that Mr. Platt ought to have learned by this time that on certain matters of politics in this State, Gov. Morton will not allow Mr. Platt to make all the arrangements for his acts without first consulting him.

Gave a Dinner to Gen. Harrison.

Col. Fred Grant gave a dinner last evening to ex-President Harrison, at his residence, 25 East Sixty-second Street.

There were a number of personal friends of the guest and of Col. Grant present. At the house, it was said that the dinner was strictly private.

NURSES GRADUATED IN BROOKLYN

Seven Women Sent Out Yesterday from the Memorial Training School.

The annual commencement exercises of the Memorial Training School for Nurses were held in the Pouch Gallery, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. Mrs. John H. Burtis, the wife of Charities Commissioner Burtis, and the President, presided.

The exercises were opened by the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, who offered prayer. Addresses were made by Jennie De La M. Lozier, M. D., and the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mrs. Burtis then addressed the graduates, after which she presented diplomas to Miss Martha J. Parry, Miss Jennie Baldwin, Miss Minnie A. Gaylord, Miss Louisa Cash, Miss Nellie A. De Forest, Miss Ida M. Batcher, and Miss Elizabeth Lee.

An informal reception followed the graduating exercises.

Run Over and Killed.

Jacob Isaacson, eight years old, of 2,328 Second Avenue, was run over by a wagon in front of his home yesterday afternoon, and died from his injuries at 9.15 o'clock last night. No one could be found who witnessed the accident.

The Beauties of Chautauqua.

The beauties of Chautauqua have never been more attractively set forth or with better picturesque effect than in the lavender-covered pamphlet just issued by the Passenger Department of the Erie lines. "On Picturesque Erie: Lake Chautauqua," is the title of the pretty book, and it is filled from cover to cover with photographic views of the beautiful lake and its vicinity. Chautauqua is the highest navigated lake east of the Rocky Mountains, and has long been famous as a Summer resort. There are pictures of Lakewood's lawns, towers, and villas, of the busy excursion piers, and of the many fine hotels at Chautauqua. There are views of picnic parties under the great trees, of "Paradise Camp," of Victoria Point and Whitney Bay, of the children's playground, of the tennis courts, and other places well known to tourists and pleasure seekers.

There is a large, double-page bird's-eye view of the whole region of Lake Chautauqua. To those who have been there the book will bring pleasant memories.

"Pure and Sure"

Cleveland's Baking Powder

It is the most expensive baking powder to make, but it costs you no more than inferior brands.

NEIL BURGESS SECURES THE STAR

The Transfer of the Theatre Delayed Only Until Searches of Real Estate Titles Can Be Made.

Notwithstanding the denials which have been made by the parties interested, it is a fact that negotiations for the sale of the Star Theatre are pending, and that they have now reached a point where the sale has been practically effected. In other words, Neil Burgess, the actor, has offered Theodore Moss, the proprietor of the Star Theatre, terms which Mr. Moss has accepted, and nothing remains to complete the transaction but the production by Mr. Burgess of the consideration he has offered for the theatre.

That consideration is $40,000, and the assumption by Mr. Burgess of the lease now held on the property by Mr. Moss. As a matter of fact, this lease is all that Mr. Moss has to dispose of. The ground on which the Star Theatre stands is owned by the Astor estate, and the building itself is the property of the Cortlandt Palmer estate. The rental paid by Mr. Moss to the two estates amounts to about $25,000 a year, which Mr. Burgess is to assume. The lease has yet but four years to run, but it is probable that it can be renewed at the end of that time. Mr. Burgess practically pays Mr. Moss a bonus of $10,000 a year for the lease, which will bring his rental of the house up to $35,000 a year, a very moderate rent when it is considered that the Star is one of the largest theatres in the city.

The only thing that has prevented the immediate transfer of the property is the fact that Mr. Burgess's funds are all invested in real estate, and he naturally does not wish to dispose of it to raise the cash required for payment for the theatre. Mr. Moss has accepted a part cash payment and the balance in notes, secured by Mr. Burgess's real estate, and it is the time required to search the titles of the real estate which has caused the delay in the transfer of the property. Lawyers are now engaged in making the searches, and as soon as their work shows that the security offered is good, the Star Theatre will undoubtedly pass into the possession of Mr. Burgess.

The sale is regarded as a good one for Mr. Moss. As the lease has but four years to run, the $40,000 represents $10,000 a year clear profit, with no risk. It has cost Mr. Moss $8,000 each Summer to keep the house closed, and adding this sum, which he will now save, the purchase money represents $18,000 a year, or a total of $72,000 for the transfer of the lease. Mr. Moss has always been sensitive about appearing as the manager of a popular-priced theatre, but circumstances had forced him to announce a popular policy for the Star next season. By this sale he not only makes a good profit on the house, but he also avoids the necessity of managing a popular-priced theatre. All the time for next season has been mortgaged at the Star, but these engagements will probably have to be canceled, as Mr. Burgess proposes to produce a new play of his own there.

A NOVEL SUNDAY SCHOOL PLAN

Uniforms and Brass Bands Provided for the Boys, and Bicycles and Bloomers for the Girls.

NEWARK, N. J., May 22.—At the session of the New-York Universalist Sunday School Union, the Rev. J. Coleman Adams announced that he would agree to double or treble the attendance at any Sunday school if he were allowed to carry out his plans. Six months was the time he asked.

He would organize the boys into companies and brigades. He would uniform them in red coats and white trousers, with plenty of gold trimmings; he would have a full brass band and a muscular drum corps. Every Sunday he would have the boys mount guard before the opening of the session of the school and have the rifles stacked in the aisles. He would have a library provided with good detective and cowboy stories. With these things and drills on Tuesdays and Thursdays, he would increase the attendance of boys.

For the girls he would have bicycle clubs. The uniform would be a bright and attractive one. He would let them wear bloomers if they so desired. He would drill the girls in evolutions on the cycles. He said these plans would draw a crowd if that was what was wanted. The great danger would be that a Sunday school near by might get brighter uniforms and a louder band. Energy and determination were what would build up a Sunday school. Mr. Adams said his first step would be, if he were allowed to carry out the plan as outlined, to chain down the old fogies who might oppose his plan.

DINNER TO THE CLUB SECRETARIES

Good Government Men Talk Over the Work of Their Organization.

A dinner was given to the Secretaries of the Good Government Clubs of the city last evening by the Committee on Club Work of the Council of Good Government Clubs.

The dinner was given in the rooms of the Reform Club, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. Charles Stewart Davison, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Club Work, presided. At the conclusion of the dinner, instead of speeches, informal talks were had.

The talks were on two subjects—increasing the efficiency of Good Government Clubs and the best manner in which the Secretaries can perform their duties in promoting club efficiency.

Besides Chairman Davison there were present James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club; A. H. C. Nevius, S. Carman Harriot, and G. R. Bishop of the Committee on Club Work, and the following Secretaries: W. N. Taussig, T. A. Fulton, Prof. A. B. Woodford, E. M. Merdian, Mr. Meyer, G. W. Miller, I. Fischer, M. Oppenheimer, C. M. Baldwin, A. L. Willis, C. A. Watson, J. Belser, A. S. Drescher, J. M. Wilson, H. S. Goldberg, Francis Skinner, and Theodore H. Friend.

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RETURNED BY THE MAYORS

Bills Sent to the Governor by Messrs. Strong and Schieren.

SEVERAL OFFICIALLY APPROVED

The New Bicycle Road Measure Sanctioned by Mayor Strong—An Evasion of the Civil Service Law.

ALBANY, May 22.—Gov. Morton this morning received a budget of bills from Mayors Strong and Schieren, with their official approvals. There were three from the Mayor of New-York. No message accompanied any of them.

One of the New-York bills was the Cantor bicycle road measure, which authorizes the Department of Public Works to grade and pave the upper surface of the conduit which brings water to the city. As stated in The New-York Times yesterday, there was no objection to the proposed improvement. The bill provides as follows:

The lands situate in the County of Westchester which were taken by the corporation of the City and County of New-York, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for supplying the City of New-York with pure and wholesome water," passed May 2, 1834, shall be held and appropriated by the said corporation for the use and purpose of introducing water into the city and for purposes necessarily incident thereto, and for no other uses or purposes whatever, excepting, however, that the supper surface of the conduit, aqueduct, or continuous structure located on unimproved public land without the lines of the towns of Yonkers, Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, and Ossining, used for conveying and introducing water into the city, may, in the discretion of the Department of Public Works and under the direction of said department, be from time to time graded, repaired, paved, or otherwise improved and maintained so as to serve as a passageway or line of travel for pedestrians or bicycles, or either of them, as the said Department of Public Works may determine, and under such rules, restrictions, and regulations as the said department may from time to time prescribe; provided, however, that no such repairs, improvements, or alterations in said conduit or aqueduct shall be undertaken for the purpose of making or maintaining such passageway or line of travel which shall require the widening of the present foundation of said aqueduct or the further appropriation of land upon either side thereof.

The measure which authorizes the New-York Park Commissioners to acquire certain lands to beautify the Harlem River Speedway was another which came with Mayor Strong's approval.

The third New-York bill was the one introduced by Senator Guy. It gives the Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards jurisdiction over certain street improvements heretofore vested in the Park Commissioners.

Mayor Schieren sent back, without his approval, a bill which caused a hot debate when it was before the Legislature, and which, it was claimed, was a political job designed to evade the civil service laws. No message came with this, but it bore the simple inscription, "Not approved." It was one of Assemblyman Wieman's bills. It aimed to give to the Controller, Auditor, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Common Council the right to employ clerks, "of a confidential nature." The plea on which these clerks were to be thus taken out of the classified service was that, as clerks to the Board of Audit, they were called upon to handle cash and do "expert" work. The bill contained these words, among others:

For the proper performance of this work, deemed and held to be of a confidential character, expert accountants and clerks shall be employed by the Board of Audit, said board to have power to fix compensation. Terms of office of such accountants shall be at the pleasure of the Board of Audit.

Mayor Schieren sent back with his approval the bill which authorizes the City of Brooklyn to acquire the stock, assets, franchises, and property of the New-Utrecht Water Company; the bill giving the Brooklyn Department of Public Parks exclusive jurisdiction over the Ocean Parkway; Mr. Friday's bill transferring the special Atlantic Dock policemen to the regular city force; Mr. Reynolds's, authorizing the city to pave the west side road of the Ocean Parkway, and Mr. Reynolds's, prohibiting any railroad from occupying Fort Hamilton Avenue.

TORE THE RUINS DOWN TOO FAST

Old Jersey City Slaughter House Timbers Hurt Poor Wood Gatherers.

JERSEY CITY, May 22.—An abandoned slaughter house in Canal Street, built more than fifty years ago by Henry Taylor, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Some of the timbers were left standing, and this afternoon the agent for the property gave a number of poor families living in the vicinity permission to tear down the ruins for firewood.

They began work at the bottom, and in a few minutes brought down what was left of the building with a crash. Only two persons were injured. Mrs. Mary McCarthy of 64 Canal Street was bruised on the shoulder by a plank, and Thomas Corrigan, seventeen years old, of 28 Bright Street, was pinned under the debris. A police and firm alarm was turned in, and the lad was soon rescued. One of his legs was badly bruised, but otherwise he was unhurt.

The firemen and policemen tore down what was left of the ruins, and the stuff was carried away for firewood by the poor.

Babylon Y. M. C. A. Troubles.

BABYLON, L. I., May 22.—The Directors of the Babylon Young Men's Christian Association have ordered the parlors of the association closed, and the rooms will probably not be reopened. The institution is deeply in debt, and its creditors are clamoring for the settlement of their claims.

General Secretary Udall holds a claim for three months' salary. The furniture and fixtures of the association will be sold to pay the indebtedness. The association has had considerable scandal to deal with recently, and has been unable to obtain popular support.

Jersey Militia Marching Contest.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 22.—Company F, Third Regiment, of Rahway, and Company E of the same regiment, of Elizabeth, have arranged to have a marching contest of five miles, from the latter city to the former, May 25. Military circles during the last week have had lively interest in the event, which will be watched by hundreds along the route. A similar contest a few years ago resulted in a defeat for the Elizabeth company at the hands of Drake's Zouaves of Elizabeth.

Killed in Two Feet of Water.

William Mech, twenty years old, of 152 Van Dyke Street, Brooklyn, lost his life in two feet of water in the canal in Division Street, Hunter's Point, yesterday. He was assisting his father in unloading hay from a lighter, when he pitched head first overboard.

His head was jammed in the soft mud up to his shoulders and he was suffocated or drowned before he could be extricated.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Erastus Corning of Albany is at the Holland.

—Gen. William J. Palmer of Colorado is at the Buckinham.

—Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon is at the Buckingnam.

—Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Senator William Pinkey Whyte of Maryland is at the Waldorf.

—President Julius D. Dreher of Roanoke College is at the Park Avenue.

—Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha, Prof. Peter S. Michie of West Point, and Speaker Hamilton Fish are at the Murray Hill.

—Sir William C. Van Horne of Montreal, ex-Congressman John R. Buck and Joseph L. Barbour of Hartford, and Sherman Hoar of Waltham, Mass., are at the Brunswick.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

8:25 A. M.—171 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; John Switzer, tenement; damage, $25.

2:55 P. M.—408 West Thirty-seventh Street; Richard Anderson, tenement; damage, $75.

8:40 P. M.—145 Wooster Street; M. Baull, dwelling; damage, $15.

9:15 P. M.—38 and 40 Oliver Street; cellar of John J. Might; damage, $450.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Meetings and Elections	13
Apartments To Let	15	New-Jersey Property	15
Auction Sales	7	Public Notices	14
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Real Estate at Auction	15
Bicycles	6	Referees' Notices	15
Board Wanted	7	Rooms Wanted	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Situations Wanted	10
Business Notices	5	Special Notices	5
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Spring and Winter Resorts	7
Country Houses To Let	15	Summer Resorts	7
Deaths	5	Surrogate Notices	14
Dividends	13	Teachers	7
Excursions	7	The Turf	6
Financial	13	To Let For Business Purposes	15
Help Wanted	10	Travelers' Guide	16
Hotels	7		
Legal Notices	14		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Francillon.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Corner Grocery.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Arms and the Man.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Cavalleria Rusticana and Grand Ballet of Coppelia.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The New Twentieth Century Girl.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—8:15—National Symphony Orchestra Concert.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—8:00—Dr. Obersteiger.

READER'S INDEX.

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	3	6
Departures for Europe	8	5
Business Troubles	11	7
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	3	6
Marine Intelligence	14	4
New State Corporations	8	2
Obituary Record	2	4
Post Office Notice	16	4
Railroad News	3	7
Real Estate	15	2
Social World	2	6
Telegraphic Brevities	14	4
Theatrical Gossip	16	2
United Service	13	6
Washington Weather Forecast.	7	3

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Harrison and Morton for 1896.
Big Advance in Wheat.
Mr. Lauterbach Scores the Mayor.
Condition of the Crops.
Victorious Patriots in Ecuador.
Many Hurt by a Runaway Horse.
No Performance at the Bijou.
Memphis Sound-Money Convention.

Page 2
Barnard College's Circulars.
The Reapportionment Finished.

Page 3
Eight Jurors for McLaughlin's Trial.
Bills Returned by the Mayors.

Page 5
China and Japan Are Agreed.
The Cuban Insurgents' Side.
Briggs Men Hold Their Own.
Second Trial of Oscar Wilde.
Death of Franz von Suppé.

Page 6
The Sahodaiica Cycle Club.

Page 7
Work of Cornell's Henley Crew.

Page 8
La Gascogne Drifts In.
Take Tea with Their Politics.

Page 9
The Police Board and Elections.
Indulgences Offered from Rome.
The North River Bridge Plans.
Meeting of Democratic Editors.
The Street Cleaning Deficiency.

Page 10
The Big College Games.

Page 12
Cyrus W. Field in a Painting.

Page 13
Gold and Silver Mining in 1894.
Piracy by Riffians Near Melilla.
Firemen Are at Odds.

Page 14
Stephen Fiske's Divorce Suit.
A Priest Attacked by Ruffians.

Page 15
Cheated the School Children.
The Trial of Dr. Whitehead.

Page 16
Cornerstone of New Hebrew Home.
Charged with Stealing $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	46	47	6 P. M.	62	53
6 A. M.	46	48	9 P. M.	57	52
9 A. M.	48	48	11 P. M.	56	52
12 M.	53	51	12 P. M.	55	52
4 P. M.	59	53			

Average temperature yesterday.....52.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....50.3
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....62.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

OPENING THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

Congressman Josiah Patterson opened the sound-money convention at Memphis yesterday with a very able and effective address. He met the silver men fairly and squarely, without hesitation or dodging, by inviting the delegates to the convention, as practical financiers and business men, to consider a certain number of plain and searching questions. The substance of the idea conveyed by these questions is that there can be but one standard. There may be various sorts of money, paper or metallic, but their value—the rate at which they are to be accepted in the daily exchanges of business—can be measured only by one standard, and that must be the standard which is everywhere accepted without compulsion. In these days there is but one standard that fills these conditions—gold.

Mr. Patterson asked the delegates to consider whether there is any commercial nation with actual bimetallism—that is, with the unlimited coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with gold—that is not, in fact, on a silver basis—that is, that does not do its business in silver. And he further asked them to consider what is the actual condition of such countries as to commerce, credit, currency, and the rate of wages. This is in reality the problem that the business men of the United States have to meet. They are asked to adopt a system that must put us on a level with Turkey and China. If they once see what the question really is, there will be but one answer to it.

A GREAT EMERGENCY AND HOW IT WAS MET.

In the May number of The Yale Review Mr. Brayton Ives has an article of great interest on "The Government and the Bond Syndicate." It has a special value as expert testimony by a financier thoroughly familiar with the subject, and, though it does not reveal any features of importance in this most important transaction not previously known, it reviews with admirable candor and clearness the situation previous to the syndicate loan, the exact nature of the operation undertaken for the Government by the syndicate, and the far-reaching consequences of that operation so boldly and successfully carried out. It should be studied with the greatest attention, for, while it shows how an emergency of the gravest character was met with courage and sagacity and a crisis avoided that was pregnant with disaster, it also shows that the forces that brought about this emergency and threatened this disaster are to be found in our utterly unsafe currency system. Unless that system can be changed, the peril will again recur. The syndicate operation ought to make it easier to change the system, but if that be refused, we must not forget that this device, masterly as it was in conception and in execution, is, after all, a device only; it cannot be employed repeatedly; it is not certain that it could be used even once more.

Mr. Ives points out the continual withdrawal of gold from the Treasury by both domestic and foreign demand; the efforts to meet this drain by the two loans of January and November, 1894, and their final failure; the cause of this drain in the "growing distrust of our financial policy"; the justification of this distrust by the "dishonesty" of the dealings of Congress, and the situation reached in the opening weeks of the present year. "The reckless and unprincipled speeches in Congress were constantly augmenting the existing uneasiness in financial circles, and every day brought fresh demands on the Government's rapidly diminishing reserves of gold. In fact, so far did this go that there was virtually a run on the Treasury. And, more than this, the Treasury was practically in a state of suspension so far as gold payments were concerned." He then describes how the syndicate loan was negotiated by Messrs. August Belmont and J. Pierpont Morgan, of whose character, reputation, and services he speaks warmly, but not at all too warmly. The essential features of the contract were the supply of 3,500,000 ounces of gold, equivalent to $65,117,500, one-half from abroad, and the agreement to "use every effort to prevent the withdrawal of gold from the United States Treasury," in return for $62,317,500 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds. These bonds then brought 104.49 and bore interest at 3⅝ per cent. The alternative of bonds in terms payable in gold at 3 per cent. would have saved $16,174,770, but it was rejected in Congress.

Mr. Ives makes a complete and detailed defense of the Government and the syndicate against the charge that the latter exacted and the former accepted a hard bargain. It is our impression that he pays more heed to this charge than it deserves. It is either ignorant or malicious. It is well enough perhaps to point out that the syndicate took the bonds at 104½, sold them at 112¼, incurred expenses equivalent to 1½, and may, at best, have a net profit of 6¼ points, or a trifle less than 6 per cent., which is at most 1 per cent. higher than the "customary banker's commission for the placing of a large loan." But we confess to a sense of mingled indignation and humiliation in discussing such details, in view of the tremendous peril that hung over the country and was for a considerable time dispelled by this transaction. "Above and beyond all," says Mr. Ives, with perfect justice, "is the proud consciousness that something has been gained more precious than wealth, something without which no citizen could have contemplated his wealth with pleasure. The honor and credit of the Nation were threatened before the world, and they were saved."

But they were saved from a peril that may again come. Sainte Beuve says that the vast schemes of Napoleon's genius broke down because "the nature of things revolted." The scheme of currency which the restless and ambitious demagogues in Congress have undertaken to fasten on the American Republic has had a wonderful career, but the revolt came in January last, when a run on the Treasury reserves brought practically a suspension of gold payments. Then the syndicate loan for a time averted the crash and gave us an opportunity to abandon the vicious scheme if we will. But while $800,000,000 of currency must be kept at par with gold, no reserve can be continually strengthened so as to stand the strain. Our only real and permanent safety is in reducing the burden.

THE STREETS AND THE POLITICIANS.

The rumor that the estimate made by Col. Waring of the deficit in his department is very much below the fact may or may not prove to be true.

Last Winter it will be remembered that Col. Waring announced his intention of trying to clean the streets after snowfalls, and that he went much nearer to succeeding than any of his predecessors. Indeed, it cannot be said that any of his predecessors had ever really made the attempt. The experiment showed that the thing could be done if the people were willing to spend the money, and also that a great deal of money would be needed. The question then was whether he should aim to clean the streets, whatever it might cost, or whether he should content himself with keeping them, if possible, somewhat less dirty than they were before, within the limits of the appropriation. He chose the former course, and, as a matter of fact, no living New-Yorker has ever seen the streets as clean as they are now. If in attaining this result Col. Waring has wasted money, he is, of course, blamable for his extravagance. If he has failed to make a reasonably correct estimate of what the deficiency would be, he is blamable for his carelessness. But the result, visible to every one of us, is nevertheless attained, and it is a substantial and most beneficent result. As we said the other day, we believe that the people of this city are prepared to pay for clean streets, whatever it costs to clean them with honest and economical administration.

One thing must not be forgotten. The Commissioner of Street Cleaning is ardently hated by every politician and every tax eater in this town—by every man who desires to get his living out of the city without rendering the city an equivalent. They all hate him because, in taking the street cleaning out of politics, they consider, and with reason, that he is taking the bread out of their mouths. They all hope that he will fail, and will do what they can to prevent his succeeding. Any statements emanating from them or from their organs about the conduct of the Street-Cleaning Department should be received with extreme suspicion and discredited in the absence of proof.

THE VOTING MACHINE.

The mechanical device for voting which was used at the local election in Mount Vernon on Tuesday was originally called a "ballot machine," because voting at elections in this State was required to be done by ballot. There is little doubt that the process came within the Constitutional meaning of that term, but if it did not, the name would not bring it within that meaning. Now, however, there is no chance for any question about it, for the new Constitution authorizes any method that may be prescribed by law, "provided that secrecy in voting be preserved," and "voting machine" would be a more felicitous term.

The Mount Vernon election only confirmed the conclusions previously derived from the use of the machine at town elections and from repeated exhibitions of its working for the purpose of testing it. The testimony is all in its favor, and the universal adoption of the device in this or some improved form is surely only a question of time.

The accuracy and certainty with which machinery works is a matter of common observation, and this contrivance is far less complicated than most machinery, and is operated in a manner that makes its getting out of order in the course of one day's use virtually impossible. The simplicity, ease, and celerity with which the voting is done constitute one of its chief merits, but even greater than that is its absolute and impenetrable secrecy. The registering of the count as the voting goes on renders it possible to make up returns within a few minutes after the polls are closed. The counting is invisible, but it has the certainty of clockwork and is safe from manipulation.

The requirements of the Mount Vernon election were very simple, as there were only three offices to be filled and only three sets of nominations, but no greater difficulty has been found, though a little more time is required, with a large number of candidates for different offices. By the use of charts one unfamiliar with the machine can be taught just how to vote in a very few minutes, and the capacity of the machine is, or can be made, practically unlimited as to the number of offices to be filled and of candidates nominated for each.

The use of this machine at town elections has been authorized for some time, and the act of last year authorized the Supervisors of any county in which one-half or more of the towns have adopted it to provide for its use at all elections therein. It also makes it lawful for the Common Council of any city, except New-York and Brooklyn, by a two-thirds vote, to determine upon its use in such city. A bill was introduced at the recent session of the Legislature to extend authority to adopt the machine to the two excepted cities, where it would be especially valuable, but it failed to pass. But under the present law it is likely to make its way until its usefulness is so far demonstrated that its adoption everywhere in the State will be made permissive, if not mandatory. It seems to furnish the final solution of the problem of secret voting.

THE SCULPTURE SHOW.

It is on many accounts a great pity that the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society, which closes to-day, should have been so inadequately attended. It is to be deplored, in the first place, on account of the Sculpture Society itself, which has given the first independent exhibitions ever seen in this country, we believe, of the art to which it is devoted, and which has not received such encouragement as is likely to induce it very soon to repeat the experiment. In the next place, it is to be deplored that the people who would naturally be expected to attend such an exhibition have so extensively abstained from attending it because they have missed so much of pleasure and of instruction. And, finally, what is the most important consideration of all, it is to be regretted in the interest of the beautiful art itself, which would surely have received a very great impetus in this country if the attendance upon this exhibition had been at all commensurate with the merits of the exhibition.

We think that every discerning visitor to the show must have been surprised at the high level of artistic attainment on the part, not alone of the three or four American sculptors whose names are familiar to everybody, but of a much larger number of comparatively unknown men who deserve to be better known. The commissions of a sculptor are apt to lead him in ways which he would not seek, even when there are enough of those commissions to justify him as a prudent person in pursuing his art. The portrait painters are a distinct minority of the painters, but the portrait sculptors are a decided majority of the sculptors who have enough work to keep them busy. A portrait bust is indeed the only form of original sculpture which a well-to-do citizen, even with a distinct liking for the arts, finds that he has any "use for" or any place for. Our public sculpture is in the same way an art of portraiture in the round, and not a very grateful art to the practitioner, because the subjects of public statues are chosen for reasons with which their statuesqueness has nothing whatever to do. A sculptor who has the opportunity to do an equestrian figure of Gen. Hancock, let us say, or Gen. Sheridan, is very exceptionally fortunate. Of late, largely under the stimulation of the World's Fair, there have been more serious and extensive attempts than formerly to decorate public buildings with sculpture. Gen. Carey, who has charge of the new building of the Congressional Library, is entitled to the gratitude of the sculptors in particular and of his countrymen in general for the conscientious pains which he has taken to devise a suitable scheme of iconography for that building, including allegorical figures as well as portraits, and to select the sculptors most fit to execute it, and it is pleasant to have assurance that his efforts have been successful in such a degree as is likely to induce other efforts in the same direction.

But in all this there is little promise of a market for the ideal figures and groups in which the art of sculpture is best displayed. The drawing room of an ordinary New-York house, or even of a house considerably larger than the ordinary, is not a suitable place in which to exhibit figures of heroic or even of life size. It is doubtless by reason of this fact that it is much less customary now than it was a generation ago for a rich New-Yorker to add a marble or a bronze to his collection of works of art. He would say that he cannot "place" such works, and he would have reason. But the main suggestiveness of the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society is in showing him how he can place them, and place them more effectively than they could be placed anywhere within doors. Even on the restricted scale in which it can be seen in the Fine Arts Building, it is plain that the art of the sculptor is shown to its best advantage in association with the work of the gardener. Even in the narrow space at command in this instance, which has been employed with great skill, it can be seen in miniature how sculpture gains not only by the contrast with foliage, but by the arrangement of vistas and the skillful provision of apparently accidental points of view. The American millionaires who have established "seats" at Newport and Lenox, and much further afield, which rival in costliness, in extent, in architecture, and in appointments the country seats of Europe, find that there is still something lacking to the complete effect of them. One of the things lacking is antiquity, and that must be waited for. But another thing which is lacking is the "home park," the demesne embellished as carefully and as monumentally as the mansion itself. It is this which constitutes a "seat" as distinguished from a country house. It is this in which the sculptor is needed to co-operate with the landscape gardener, and it is in this that the millionaire will be able to "place" ideal statuary. The suggestion conveyed by this exhibition is addressed, indeed, to communities as well as to individuals; but we have more enlightened millionaires than we have enlightened municipalities, and it is to the enlightened millionaires that the exhibition of the Sculpture Society is in the first instance directed.

"BILLY" FOWLER.

The death of William A. Fowler, with the peculiar circumstances attending it, recalls a chapter in the history of Brooklyn politics which is disgraceful but instructive.

He was the youngest, most energetic, and probably the most unscrupulous of the little group of corrupt and corrupting politicians who, some twenty-eight years since, ruled Brooklyn. By birth and education he had better chances than most of his associates for a decent life, but he preferred not to use them. His most conspicuous characteristics in those days were imperturbable good nature and boundless impudence, while his cunning, industry, and persistence gave him remarkable influence in the "ring." He was credited at the time with aspirations beyond those of his confederates, involving an alliance of wide range with the New-York ring, but this, so far as it was carried out—and it had made considerable progress when The Times crushed Tweed—passed into stronger hands than his.

In the revival of machine politics in Kings County which culminated in the Boody administration and the McKane régime there was at no time developed quite the type of shameless and cynical corruption that he represented. If the people of Brooklyn are halfway true to themselves there will never be another opportunity for such a career.

COMMANDER THAYER SHOULD APOLOGIZE.

Department Commander Joseph A. Thayer, Grand Army of the Republic, State of Massachusetts, is evidently a creature of impulse rather than a man of inquiry and calm judgment. His impulses are patriotic and political. If they were regulated by information and a sense of justice Commander Thayer would not now owe to a host of Union veterans and to the Administration that he has traduced the apology due for his hasty utterances.

Commander Thayer apparently heard for the first time about May 1 that on Decoration Day a monument to some Confederate dead buried in Chicago would be dedicated with ceremony. In a letter to the Grand Army posts of Massachusetts, written May 2, he characterized as "an outrage to every true Union man" the erection of the monument, and asserted that it was "insult added to injury" to select "our Grand Army Sabbath" as the day on which to consecrate the shaft. The Commander informed his comrades that the blood of "our" martyred Lincoln, of "our" noble Grant, and of all the men who struggled in freedom's cause cried out against "this blasphemy." He could not see his way clear to command a condemnation of "this proposed performance," but he permitted his political feelings to get the better of his judgment when, after deprecating the raising of any memorial "to the perpetuation of the love of treason," he asked his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic this question: "And if we complain because those who fought on the other side still glorify their deeds, what shall we say of an Administration which loans (a gift of this sort cannot be made) cannon with which to decorate and embellish the ground on which this shaft stands?"

This appeal to war feeling and to political prejudice provoked responses in kind from many Grand Army posts and individuals. Commander Thayer was "indorsed" all the way from California and Kansas, and the proposed monument was denounced as "setting a premium on treason." The members of R. A. Peirce Post, No. 190, of Massachusetts, declared as "treasonable in spirit and disloyal in act" "all acts, whether in the form of gifts by private individuals or loans of Government property by the servants of the people, which have for their intent to do honor to acts of treason and the enemies of our country."

More than a year ago, in the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, the Senate, upon the request of Gen. Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska, a Republican, a Grand Army man, and a member of the Loyal Legion, passed, without dissent, the following bill:

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to issue four condemned iron guns and projectiles to the officer in charge of the Government lot in Oakwood Cemetery, near Chicago, Ill.:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue four condemned iron guns and projectiles to the officer in charge of the Government lot in Oakwood Cemetery, near Chicago, Ill., in which are buried both Union and Confederate dead, and that he be authorized to expend them in ornamenting said lot.

This bill had been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate. Of the nine members of that committee, Gen. C. F. Manderson of Nebraska, Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin, and Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota were soldiers of the Union, and they constituted a majority of the committee. They unquestionably are as capable of judging whether legislative acts are treasonable as is Commander Thayer or Peirce Post, No. 190, of Massachusetts.

A year after the bill had been passed by the Senate it was called up in the House by the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of that body, which consisted of fifteen members, with Gen. D. E. Sickles of New-York, Oscar Lapham of Rhode Island, Charles H. Morgan of Missouri, W. W. Bowers of California, J. A. T. Hull of Iowa, Gen. Newton M. Curtis of New-York, Benjamin F. Marsh of Illinois, (who has "rebel lead in his body,") Ephraim M. Woomer of Pennsylvania, (who lost a leg in the Wilderness,) all Union soldiers, and Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican, but not a veteran.

The bill expressed its purpose candidly. It must have been favored by a majority of each committee. If it had offended such veterans as Gen. Hawley and Gen. Sickles as it offended Commander Thayer on May 2, they could have rallied a majority of each committee to the defeat of such "treason," and the measure would have perished. "What shall we say," to quote Commander Thayer's disingenuous, sneering inquiry about the Administration, of the soldier of the Union who had been guilty of such an offense as his who would not, when put in possession of the facts, allow his impulsive nature again to have its way and make prompt, public and humble, but creditable, apology to those whom he had recklessly and foolishly misrepresented and abused? A Union veteran should be a gentleman as well as a soldier.

According to the Secretary of the Seamen's Union, the crews of sailing vessels are treated as cruelly and brutally now as they were fifty years ago, and the Shipping Commissioner is of no use to sailors. Neither of these assertions is true, and yet it would be necessary to qualify them only a little to make each quite accurate. Men are still maltreated, and occasionally murdered, by mates and Captains on every one of the five oceans, but to say that such acts are as frequent now as they were in other days is to show ignorance of either the present or the former conditions. There has been an improvement, not inappreciable or insignificant, though the progress made, compared to that still unmade, is lamentably small. As for the Shipping Commissioner—well, he does at least give the sailor a chance to hold in his own hand, for at least a minute, whatever part of his wages an adroit manipulation of the "slop-chest account" may not have absorbed. Even this is something. That the boarding-house keeper gets it at last is Jack's own fault, as are, for that matter, nineteen-twentieths of all his other woes.

What a fate is that of Mr. Eastman Johnson! An artist, and obliged either to serve on a jury or to paint the portrait of—but why dwell on a subject so painful, an alternative so lugubrious?

A young girl who lives over in Paterson has been acting strangely of late, and her relatives, on investigating the matter, have discovered, not only that her peculiar behavior is the effect of witchcraft, but that the witch is a woman who has long posed as a particularly respectable person and kindly neighbor. She carried dissimulation so far as to devote occasional nights to caring for the sick, and in many similar ways managed to conceal her addiction to the black art. Now she has been found out, however, and those who in the past received her aid in times of trouble are naturally indignant at the deception that has been practiced upon them. They first denounced the sorceress to the ecclesiastical authorities, but having received little sympathy in that quarter, have begun on their own account a series of annoyances and threats well calculated to drive even a witch to seek a new and distant field for the exercise of her malevolence. All this, of course, is commonplace enough, and is duplicated every few weeks in many out-of-the-way parts of this and other countries. A somewhat unusual feature of the Jersey case, however, is the position taken by the detected witchwoman. Strong as the evidence is against her, she, as was to be expected, strenuously denies the charge of her neighbors, but while asserting her own innocence, admits that witches really exist and often do such things as she is said to have done. This is highly injudicious. Her denial will count for nothing with those who believe her guilty, while her admission will deprive her, in great measure, of such sympathy as people who do not admit the existence of witches might have been tempted to give her as the victim of what they call superstitious ignorance.

It is really amazing to see how many policemen of various grades have suddenly become inspired with a wild desire to retire on a pension. What has happened? Can it be that service under Commissioners who have manifested a disposition to do their duty, dispense exact justice, and remedy evils is distasteful to New-York's uniformed defenders? If the present epidemic continues, somebody or other, sooner or later, is sure to take these questions under grave consideration.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

De Haas—Tucker.

Miss Alice Preble Tucker of 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, was married last evening to M. F. H. de Haas, the marine painter, in the Church of the Epiphany. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church. The chancel and altar were beautifully decorated with white roses and tropical plants.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin, trimmed with flounces of lace. Her veil was fastened to the coiffure with a diamond star, a gift of the groom. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Sallie McIntosh Tucker, a sister of the bride, and the ushers were Edward P. Casey, Graham Bacon, and Charles F. Boynton. A reception followed the ceremony.

Lee—Colt.

The marriage of Miss Caroline Blanche Colt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Boardman Colt, to Albert Lee, Jr., son of Gen. Albert Lee of Fultonville, N. Y., took place yesterday afternoon at the Murray Hill Hotel. The parlors of the first floor were set apart for the occasion, and were beautifully decorated. The ceremony was performed by Bishop John P. Newman of Saratoga.

The best man was J. Wesley Doane, and the maid of honor was Miss Alice Baltazzi. The ushers were Lawrence Reamer, George S. Brewster, Frederic C. Walcott, and George M. Landers.

The bridegroom is one of the editors of Harper's "Round Table."

Ayres—Buchanon.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 22.—Herold B. Ayres, cashier of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, and Miss Louise Buchanon, daughter of Nelson E. Buchanon, one of Asbury Park's pioneers, were married at noon to-day in the First Baptist Church of this place. President E. H. Stokes, D. D., of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association and the Rev. Z. Marten, pastor of the Baptist Church, were the officiating clergymen.

George E. Farmen was best man, Miss Mildred H. Ayres, sister of the groom, and Miss Bessie Buchanon, sister of the bride, were bridesmaids. The ushers were Dr. Bruce S. Keater, E. E. Drayton, B. Frank Wainwright, and William A. Berry.

Gold in the Mint Sweepings.

From The Philadelphia Record, May 19.

The annual housecleaning at the mint began yesterday, and will be concluded by to-morrow week. The housecleaning will bring a small fortune to the Government, for the dust and refuse swept up during the operation always bears between $20,000 and $30,000 worth of gold. The sweepings of the various departments and corridors, which have been gathered up from day to day and placed carefully in a barrel, were put in a big pot yesterday and burned up. It will be allowed to cool for two days, and will then be powdered and turned over to the assayer. After he is through with it he will find the contents of the barrel to be worth about $20,000. There is another source of revenue in the sink wells below the washstands, where the operatives perform their ablutions after handling the gold blocks. The ooze in the sink wells will be treated like the sweepings, and will probably net about $10,000.

TEXAS CONFEDERATE REUNION

Honored "the Cause for Which the Conquered Flag Waved".—Miss Davis There.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 22.—A drizzling rain and a disagreeable rawness in the atmosphere ushered in the day, but banners are strung across the main street, bearing the names of the different States in the order of their secession, and fully 30,000 visitors are in the city.

Gen. Gordon, who arrived last night, has been overwhelmed with vistors this morning.

The convention was to have been opened at 9 A. M., but it was nearer 11 o'clock when President Cleveland, of the United Confederate Veterans' Relief Association, opened the meeting. The Auditorium, holding 7,000 people, was crowded. Behind the stage four large American flags were draped around the American eagle, painted in brilliant colors, while on each side were hung the Confederate colors in a half rosette, and along the edge of the platform was a row of palmettoes.

The Houston Light Guards Band rendered the familiar "Dixie," the "Bonny Blue Flag," and other familiar war melodies.

Gen. John B. Gordon was greeted with loud applause when he appeared on the platform. Chaplain Gen. J. W. Jones opened the meeting with prayer. He called upon the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, the God of Jefferson Davis, to be with the veterans at this reunion. The presiding officer followed in a brief address, stating that under the conquered flag they had come together to honor the cause for which it waved.

He presented Gov. Charles Culberson, who delivered an address, going into the history of the slavery question in its relation to the States. He eulogized the Southern cause, and said that it was the proudest act of his official life to welcome the veterans of that cause now present.

While Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Chairman of the Committee on History, was reading his report, Miss Winnie Davis, with her escort, consisting of many ladies, made her appearance on the stage. She was greeted with an outburst of applause which forced the speaker to suspend, and for several minutes the utmost confusion prevailed. The convention took a recess at 1 o'clock, to reconvene at 7.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 22.—A car of evergreens and flowers was loaded to-day by the Executive Committee of the Confederate Veterans to go to Chicago for the decoration of the Confederate monument there on May 30. The car contained 24 palmetto trees, 100 pine saplings, 1,000 laurel wreaths, and a lot of moss and wild smilax. A thousand magnolia pods will be sent by express Saturday. The car leaves at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

ART NOTES.

—A very graceful decorative composition by Sir Frederic Leighton, entitled "Girls Playing at Ball," forms the frontispiece of the June number of The Magazine of Art. The reproduction in photogravure is very satisfactory, and the printing in tones of brown most effective. The figures have the grace and elegance characteristic of the work of the President of the Royal Academy, and the lines are full of harmony and beauty. An article on the Royal Academy by M. H. Spielmann has nine illustrations from studies by Sir F. Leighton, Frank Dicksee, and E. J. Pointer. The portraits of J. M. W. Turner are the subjects of an article by Lionel Cust, accompanied by twelve likenesses of the famous landscape painter. The mosaics in the American Church at Rome, by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, are pleasantly written about, with several photographic half-tones of his beautiful designs. William Dean Howells talks enthusiastically of the Boston painter, Mark Waterman, more so, perhaps, than the illustrations which accompany the text would seem to warrant, but Mr. Howells has evidently friendly sentiments toward Mr. Waterman, and Mr. Waterman's color may add great dignity to the otherwise only mildly impressive drawings. An etching is by Deazy, after Bail, entitled "After the Day's Work." Mr. Wedmore writes of the dry points of M. Hellew, and The Chronicle of Art contains, as usual, the latest news of the painters of pictures. (The Cassell Publishing Company, 31 East Seventeenth Street.)

—The May number of The American Amateur Photographer contains many delightful half-tone reproductions after photographs from life. The subjects are chosen with no little artistic feeling and nice sense of composition. Notable among these is a landscape study by L. P. Schramm. An initial letter by "A. S.," called "The Truant," is particularly happy, while "Afternoon Tea," by Miss Fitz, is an attractive grouping of two women. The publication contains much of an interesting nature to men of a photographic bent, with various articles on "Mechanical Aids to Artistic Photography," a beginner's column, and photographic society news. "The Equations of the Conjugate Foci: Their Derivatives and Their Uses," will prove light and cheerful reading, and is sure to be popular with the mass of the subscribers. (The Outing Company, Limited, 239 Fifth Avenue.)

—The Indianapolis Art Association has just become the beneficiary of a magnificent endowment, the sum of $200,000 having been left by the late John Herron. The conditions under which the money is given are that the art gallery and art school of the above association, when established and maintained, shall be designated by such name as will include the name of the testator as a part thereof, and the use of such name shall be perpetual for so long as the gallery and school are maintained. The association may, however, adopt one name to include both gallery and school. Mr. Herron was an Englishman, born in 1817, who was brought to this country before he was a year old. He laid the foundation of his fortune by successful investments in real estate.

—The Chautauqua Summer School of Art will have a five weeks' course in drawing and painting, the instruction based upon the Paris and Munich methods, under the direction of William J. Baer. Classes will begin July 8 and continue until Aug. 9. There will be drawing from objects and casts, and painting from life or still life indoors. Out-of-door work will embrace painting in any material the pupil may choose to work with. Instruction will be given five mornings in each week. For detailed information, letters may be addressed to W. A. Duncan, Secretary, Chautauqua, N. Y.

—John S. Sargent has gone to North Carolina to spend a few weeks at the country residence of Mr. George Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, for the purpose of painting there the portraits of Richard M. Hunt, the architect, and Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect, and thus assist to appropriately commemorate their artistic services in designing Mr. Vanderbilt's house and grounds.

—Albert Guerry, an artist of Atlanta, Ga., has on exhibition in that city recently-completed portraits of the Hon. N. J. Hammond, Judges Van Epps, Westmoreland, Hillyer, and Dorsey, together with one of John Tyler Cooper, that are attracting considerable attention. The State, county, and city and the Atlanta bar have given him many commissions.

—One hundred water colors, by Prosper L. Senat, are on exhibition at the Art Club, in Philadelphia. Most of them are foreign in subject, and were made in Northern Italy, Sicily, Bermuda, and the West Indies. A few are from along the Nile, and some are from

CHINA AND JAPAN AGREED

Diplomatic Relations of the Two Countries Are Resumed.

YI CHUNG ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE

Minister Denby Reviews China's Trade and Indicates by His List of Advisable Reforms Its Needs.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch from Yokohama to The Globe says that diplomatic relations between China and Japan have been resumed.

Mr. Hayashi, Vice Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister at Pekin.

Bokuyeiko has been appointed acting Premier of Corea.

The Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Yokohama saying that advinces received there from Seoul, the capital of Corea, show that Yi Chung, the favorite grandson of Tai Won Hun, father of the King, who was arrested for murder and treason, made an attempt to escape from his guards, but was prevented.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A cablegram received to-day from Mr. John W. Foster, states that he will leave Tien-Tsin this afternoon for Shanghai, to remain in that city several weeks. It is not expected that he will sail for the United States before July 1.

The Department of State has received a most voluminous report from Minister Denby, at Pekin, giving a review of China's trade for the year 1894. Japan, he says, has gained by low exchange, her trade having increased from 17,200,000 taels to 18,400,000 taels. Greater increase was no doubt checked by war, as trade with Japan has been rapidly increasing since 1887.

British tonnage rose from a percentage of 65½ of the whole in 1893 to 69.2 in 1894.

German trade rose from 7.8 to 9.1, and French trade from 4.8 to 5.1.

The kerosene oil trade continued to increase, the figures showing nearly 15,000,000 gallons of American and about 5,000,000 gallons of Russian petroleum.

The total foreign population of China is given as 9,350, of whom 3,989 are British. The American residents are next in number, being 1,294.

The most interesting part of the report, however, is that in which Minister Denby foreshadows the provisions of the Chinese-Japanese commercial treaty. Mr. Denby predicts that Japan, in making a treaty with China, will to a great extent endeavor to remove many restrictions now existing on foreign trade.

He says that if he were advising what reforms should be adopted, he would mention the following:

First—During war Consuls of a friendly power acting for a belligerent to have all the jurisdiction that its Consuls had during peace.

of a friendly power acting for a belligerent to have all the jurisdiction that its Consuls had during peace.

Second—China to be open to foreign residents, as Western countries are.

Third—Missionaries to go where they please, and reside and buy land, and be protected.

Fourth—Foreign goods to be subject to no taxation, except import duty, until they reach the consumer.

Fifth—No discriminating internal revenue or likin tax to be levied on foreign goods. Such likin tax in any event not to exceed 2 per cent., and no internal revenue tax to be levied on foreign goods unless a similar tax is levied on native goods of the same character.

Sixth—Local authorities shall have no power to provide that freight shipped in native bottoms shall pay less export duty than freight shipped in foreign bottoms. The export tax shall be uniform.

Seventh—Every port in China ordinarily used and frequented by sea-going ships shall be open to all the world.

Eighth—The coastwise duty of 2½ per cent. on goods sent down the Yangtze River, and intended to be sent abroad, shall not be paid in specie, but a bond shall be taken, that, if the goods are not exported in a certain time, the coastwise duty shall be paid.

Ninth—Drawbacks to be abolished and bonds substituted for the payment of coastwise duties, in order to relieve the commercial community from a useless expenditure.

Tenth—The Yangtz' regulations to be amended or abolished. No bonds to be required that goods shipped from one point shall be delivered in toto at another.

Eleventh—Private yachts, non-commercial ships, to ascend the Yangtze without taking out clearance at Chinkiang.

Twelfth—The provincial authorities to have no power to tax foreign goods for any purpose whatever; such taxation to be ordered by the General Government only.

Thirteenth—Machinery to be imported free.

Fourteenth—Foreigners to engage in manufacturing in China on the same terms as natives.

Fifteenth—Libelous and scandalous publications affecting foreigners to be vigorously suppressed.

Sixteenth—Stringent measures to be taken to prevent anti-foreign riots, and if such occur the rioters to be condignly punished, and damages to be paid.

Seventeenth—All ports of China to be open to foreign trade. This provision to particularly apply to Pekin.

Eighteenth—The Viceroys, Governors, and the provincial authorities generally, to be prohibited to treat upon international matters, except to settle claims for injuries done to foreigners. All other questions affecting foreigners to be cognizable at the capital, and by the General Government only.

Nineteenth—No Viceroy or Governor to have the power to make any contract with foreigners for the purchase or supply of any material. All such contracts to be made or authorized by the Imperial Government.

MEXICAN GARZA REVOLUTION.

A Question at Court Whether the Offense Was Political or Not.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Whether or not the crimes committed by participants in the unsuccessful Garza revolution in Mexico in 1892 were political in their nature, and not merely common murder and arson, is a question that the Supreme Court of the United States will be asked next Monday to answer before it adjourns.

The case comes on appeal from the judgment of Judge Maxey of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas, the record filed to-day disclosing the following facts:

Upon information made by Plutarco Ornelas, Mexican Consul at San Antonio, warrants were issued for the arrest of Juan Duque, Inez Ruiz, and Jesus Guerra, three of the revolutionists, who were alleged to be fugitives from justice in Mexico and amenable to the judicial processes of that Republic, to answer charges of murder, arson, robbery, and kidnapping.

These offenses were alleged to have been committed on the 10th of December, 1892, the victims of murder being Capt. Ratillio Seguro, Manuel Combia, and eight others, and those kidnapped and carried into Texas, Padro Solinas and ten others.

The arrests were not made until June 20, 1894, and July 17 the prisoners were committed to the custody of R. C. Ware, United States Marshal, and by him confined in the Bexar County jail.

Subsequently Duque, Luiz, and Guerra petitioned Judge Maxey for their release by habeas corpus proceedings, alleging that they were residents of the State of Texas and had enjoyed the protection afforded thereby for many years, and that the crimes charged against them, even if they had been committed, were of a political character and therefore not extraditable.

It appeared on the trial that Secretary Gresham had surrendered one of the revolutionists to the Mexican authorities on the demand of the representative of that country in the United States, and that he was urged upon the court as one reason for turning the petitioners over to the Mexicans on the warrants of arrest.

But Judge Maxey declined to accept that action as a precedent, and discharged the petitioners from custody, in an opinion, which concluded as follows:

"Counsel for the Mexican Government, upon the argument, informs the court, as we are also informed by the public prints, that Mr. Gresham, the present Secretary of State, has recently delivered to the Mexican Government one of the parties implicated in the Garza movement.

"With due respect to Mr. Gresham, whom the court regards as an eminent statesman and a ripe jurist, I am constrained to differ from him in his construction of the sixth article of the treaty, as applied to the facts of these cases.

In my judgment, the movement inaugurated by Garza and his followers in 1891 within this judicial district, was a political movement, having for its purpose the overthrow of the existing Government in Mexico, and that the offenses committeed by the petitioners and their associates in their vain and visionary attempt to accomplish their purpose were purely political offenses within the meaning of the sixth article of the treaty of extradition.

"Had the movement succeeded in compassing the overthrow of the present Government of Mexico, a doubt would scarcely be entertained that it was political in its character, and that the offenses committed in furtherance of the enterprise were purely political offenses.

"Disaster and defeat do not change the legal complexion of the act, and the offenses committed in the prosecution of the enterprise are not the less, on that account, purely political offenses. If a different policy ought to be inaugurated and the extradition treaty so amended as to make political offenses extraditable, it rests with the two Governments to effect such changes and modifications as may be desirable.

"With the policy, however, of the Government the courts have but little to do. They must construe the laws of the land, and treaties are regarded as part of the supreme law, as they find them.

"My conclusion is that upon the facts of these cases, the offenses charged against the petitioners are purely political offenses, for the commission of which the petitioners are not extraditable. It follows, therefore, that they should be discharged from custody."

Under the third clause of the thirty-fourth rule of the Supreme Court of the United States, an order was entered, requiring the petitioners to enter into bond in the sum of $1,000, pending the prosecution of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States."

DEATH OF FRANZ VON SUPPE.

Music of His "Fatinitza" the Best Operetta Score Ever Heard Here.

VIENNA, May 22.—Franz von Suppe, the composer, died at his home, near this city, yesterday.

Franz von Suppe, sometimes described as the German Offenbach, was born on board a ship, near Spalato, April 18, 1820. He began to study music at an early age, and at fifteen a mass composed by him was performed in the church at Zara. His father, it seems, was not anxious to have him make music his profession, and accordingly sent him to the University of Padua. While there, however, the young man pursued the forbidden study ardently, under Cigala and Ferrari. His father died, and his mother settled at Vienna, whither he followed her. For a time he was in doubt as to whether he would teach Italian, practice medicine, or compose music; but he finally decided in favor of the last.

After some further study under Seyfried, he became conductor of the Josepnstadt Theatre. Later he obtained engagements to conduct at Pressburg and Baden, then at the Theater an der Wein, and finally at the Leopoldstadt Theatre, in Vienna. For a long time while at these houses his work was adding and arranging, but it familiarized him with the construction of operettas and prepared him for his future career. In 1844 he produced music founded on Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and this was soon followed by "Der Krämer und sein Commis." Aug. 7, 1847, he produced at the Theatre au der Wien "Das Mädchen vom Lande," which achieved a great success and laid the foundations of his wide reputation. Jan. 8, 1858, his operetta "Paragraph 3" was produced, and it spread his fame abroad. Encouraged by his success, he poured out all kinds of music in a constant stream. Ten years ago he had written 2 grand operas, 165 comic operas, a mass, (produced in 1877,) a requiem, produced at Zara in 1860, and many minor compositions. Some of his pieces are parodies, such as "Tannenhäuser," and "Dinorah," but others, like his "Franz Schubert," which contains five of that famous master's songs, are very ambitious.

He is well known in America as the composer of two works which were very popular here in their day. The first of these was "Fatinitza," produced at Vienna on Jan. 5, 1876, and "Boccaccio," written some three years later. Suppe's music is notable for its originality, its melody, its highness, and its excellent scoring. The book of "Fatinitza" never met with enthusiastic approval in this country, but a good many critics are of the opinion that the music contitutes the best operetta score ever heard here.

SECOND TRIAL OF OSCAR WILDE.

Marquis of Queensberry and Lord Douglas Are Under Bonds.

LONDON, May 22.—The second trial of Oscar Wilde began in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, this morning.

Wilde looked pale and haggard, and for a few minutes he was obliged to quit the dock.

Sir Edward Clarke cross-examined Shelley, and made him admit that he was mistaken in his testimony in the Bow Street Police Court. Two other witnesses repeated testimony given at the first trial.

Wilde was not taken to jail, but was released overnight on bail, his old sureties qualifying.

The Marquis of Queensberry and his son, Lord Douglas of Hawick, were arraigned in the Marlborough Street Police Court this morning to answer a charge of fighting in the street. The Marquis said that his son was the aggressor, having first assaulted him, and that he only struck back in self defence.

Lord Douglas said he merely desired his father's assurance that he would cease writing letters to his wife, reviling her husband.

The Marquis, who wore a jaunty air, admitted that he had offered to fight his son, Lord Douglas of Hawick, anywhere or at any time for £10,000. The crowd cheered the Marquis as he drove away in a cab, and as earnestly hissed and hooted Lord Douglas as he took his departure.

The Marquis and his son were bound in sureties of £500 each to keep the peace for six months.

LONDON ART OF BANK ROBBERY.

Replaced a Well-filled Case by an Empty One and Bolts the Doors.

LONDON, May 22.—A bold robbery occurred in the Williams Deacon and Manchester and Salford Bank to-day.

A clerk of Coutts & Co.'s bank came to deposit £5,000 in bank notes, and, pending some preliminaries, placed the case of notes on the counter. A stranger walked in and replaced it with an empty case exactly similar to the one containing the notes, which he took.

An alarm was raised immediately, but the stranger had bolted on the outside the door of the private entrance to the bank. His pursuers were delayed in following him, and there is no clue to his identity.

GRAVINA FOUNDERED OFF LUZON.

One Hundred and Sixty-five Persons Drowned and Three Saved.

LONDON, May 22.—The Star publishes a report that a Spanish steamer has been wrecked off the Philippine Islands, and 168 persons drowned.

Inquiry in regard to the report proves that it has reference to the Spanish steamer Gravina, reported May 20 as having been wrecked off Capones.

The Gravina foundered in a cyclone, west of the Island of Luzon. Among the drowned were four military officers and two Dominican friars. Only three of those on the vessel were saved.

GIFTS FROM EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Watches and Money to the Rescuers of the Elbe Survivors.

BERLIN, May 22.—Emperor William has presented to the skipper of the fishing smack Wildflower, which rescued the survivors of the Elbe disaster, a gold watch and chain and 300 marks in money.

To the mate of the smack he has given a gold watch and 300 marks, and to each of the crew a silver watch and 200 marks.

All the watches bear his Majesty's portrait and monogram, and are inscribed "In recognition of the rescue of the survivors of the Elbe," with the date of the rescue.

GLASGOW MILLERS ARE ALARMED.

American Cereals Have Caused a Rise in All Prices in Four Days.

GLASGOW, May 22.—The Glasgow grain millers and dealers are greatly excited over the pressure they are experiencing through the booming of prices of American cereals.

Stocks in Scotland were never lighter than they are now, and flour has advanced 4s 6d a sack. Millers are unable to get any Spring and Winter wheat, and it is expected as a consequence that bread will become dearer.

The millers to-day raised the price of patent flour to 24s a sack, and the prices of all cereals have risen from 1s to 1s 6d within four days.

GRAVE EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE

Seven Villages Have Been Destroyed in Southwest Epirus.

LONDON, May 22.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens stating that the recent earthquake in the districts of Margariti and Paramythia, in Southwest Epirus, were most disastrous.

Seven villages were destroyed and fifty persons were killed. More than 150 were injured.

Death of Galveston's Former Bishop.

PARIS, May 22.—The Right Rev. C. M. Dubuis, D. D., formerly Catholic Bishop of Galveston, Texas, which position he resigned in 1881, after holding the office nineteen years, died yesterday at Vernaison, Department of Rhone.

Claude Marie Dubuis was born in France in 1817. After his ordination he emigrated to Texas. He was stationed at Castroville in 1847, in a wretched hut, and built, with the aid of a brother missionary, a residence and a school house. In 1850 he was transferred to San Antonio, where he took charge of the Church of San Ferdinand. He established a convent and school of the Ursulines. In 1862 he was appointed Bishop of Galveston, and he so successfully reorganized his diocese after the civil war that in 1874 it contained 55 churches, 83 priests, and about 100,000 Catholics.

Eleven Buildings Burned at Apia.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Consul General Mulligan has reported to the State Department from Apia, Samoa, under date of April 23, that early on the morning of April 1 fire started in the central and most compactly built portion of Apia, destroying eleven principal structures, besides a number of small outbuildings. The loss is estimated at $52,000, insured by insurance in German companies to the extent of $25,000.

Sentences of Italian Anarchists.

ROME, May 22.—The jury in the case of Enrico Lucchesi, the Anarchist who in June last stabbed and killed Signor Giuseppe Bandi, editor of the Gazetta Livornesse of Leghorn, to-day returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Franchi and Romiti, his accomplices in the crime, were each sentenced to thirty years' penal servitude.

Fatal Fire in Polish Cloth Works.

WARSAW, May 22.—The extensive cloth works in the town of Bialystock, Russian Poland, were burned yesterday, the fire starting while the operatives were at work. Five persons were burned to death and seven others fatally burned or otherwise injured. Besides these, a number were more or less seriously hurt.

Serious Illness of Eleonora Duse.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Paris, which will be published in the morning, says that the illness of Eleonora Duse, the well-known actress, is much more grave than has been announced. She is completely prostrated, and may be unable to again appear on the stage for months.

Americans at the Drawingroom.

LONDON, May 22.—At the drawingroom held at Buckingham Palace to-day the Queen was represented by Princess Louise. Mrs. Curzon, Miss Herbert, daughter of the United States Secretary of the Navy; Miss Marion Peck, and Miss Anna Peck were presented.

Gladstone Will Go to Kiel's Festival.

LONDON, May 22.—On the invitation of Sir Donald Currie, the well-known shipowner, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will sail from London for Kiel on June 12, on the steamer Tantallon Castle, to attend the opening of the North Sea Canal.

Belgian Foreign Minister Resigns.

BRUSSELS, May 22.—It is learned that the Government, having decided upon indefinite postponement of the project to annex the Congo territory, Count de Mérde-Westerloo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned.

Cotton Warehouses Burned at Bootle.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—A block comprising six cotton warehouses at Bootle, near this city, caught fire this morning, and the flames spread rapidly. The warehouses belonged to Payou, McLaren & Co., Liverpool. The loss is $40,000.

Travels of Russia's Imperial Family.

ODESSA, May 22.—The Dowager Empress of Russia arrived here yesterday and joined the Czarowitch, the Grand Duke George, who arrived from Algiers. Both embarked for Batoum, whence they will go to the Caucasus.

Death of Admiral Brydone Elliot.

LONDON, May 22.—Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Gilbert John Drydone Elliot died yesterday at his residence, Drydone, Bitterne, Southampton. He was born Dec. 12, 1818.

Baron Henry de Rothschild Married.

PARIS, May 22.—Baron Henry de Rothschild was married to-day at the Paris Synagogue to Mathilde Weisweiller.

A Radical Heads Budget Committee.

PARIS, May 22.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has elected M. Lockroy its President.

Salvation Army's Chief Is Ill.

LONDON, May 22.—Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army is seriously ill.

THE MAYOR FAVORS MANUAL TRAINING

More Schools Like Dr. Rainsford's, He Says, Would Mean Fewer Beggars.

Mayor Strong was a visitor last night at the exhibition of the boys of the St. George Training School, 520 East Eleventh Street. A crowd of other visitors was greatly interested in the pupils' work, which includes specimens of printing, plumbing, wood working, drawing, and telegraphy. Instruction is also given in manual training.

The Mayor, who called at the invitation of Dr. Rainsford of St. George's Church, under whose supervision the school was started, was much interested in the work. He declared that if there were more schools of this kind in the city there would be fewer beggars and more skilled mechanics. He said that he was specially impressed by the exhibition of free-hand drawing, believing it to be the basis of all the other work.

The exhibition will close Friday with the award of diplomas to thirty-five boys. These graduates are allowed scholarships at the New-York Trades School, but none of them will accept, preferring another year at St. George's.

Some of the visitors last night were ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, R. W. Stewart Wortley, C. B. Wake, Murray Bartlett, Dr. E. C. Beall, John B. Shea, Winfield Robbins, and W. Mitchell.

THE TENNESSEE BANKERS

Stirring Address on Sound Money by A. B. Pickett.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 22.—The principal feature of the afternoon session of the State Bankers' Convention to-day was a paper by A. B. Pickett on "The Demagogue in Finance." In the course of his address he said:

"It is enough to warm the cockles of the heart in this degenerate day to know that there is at least one politician who enjoys a national reputation, and who is yet willing to risk defeat for the sake of preserving the credit of the Nation—one man who is not a demagogue in this day of demagogues—one man who dares to stand squarely up for the honor of the Nation—one man who is not frightened or swayed by popular clamor—one man who believes in paying an honest debt with an honest dollar—one man who enjoys the proud distinction of having saved his country from the disgrace of repudiation—Grover Cleveland!"

Or Foot Measure.

From The Somerville Journal.

Chicago's claim to being a literary centre will never be fully recognized, we fear, until her leading citizens get through buying their libraries by weight.

CURAN INSURGENTS' SIDE

Reforms Which Are Demanded but Spain Will Not Concede.

AN ARRAY OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Onerous Customs Duties, an Improbable Debt, an Absurd "Ley de Relaciones" and Malfeasance in Office.

[From an Occasional Correspondent of The New-York Times.]

HAVANA, May 17.—The following statement of the situation in this island, as viewed from the side of the insurgents, has been furnished by a prominent and well-informed Cuban, who is in the confidence of the insurgent leaders, but who for reasons of discretion stipulates that his name shall not be given:

The insurrection seems to be taking a more and more serious aspect every day, the Spanish element itself affirming that there are not less than 14,000 well-armed men in the insurgents' ranks. The best proof that they are very strong is that they have changed their old tactics of remaining on the defensive and only dodging their pursuers, which they adhered to during the ten-year struggle.

Now they are making severe and repeated attacks on the Spanish troops. One of their last charges was made by 1,000 cavalry, and proved most fatal to the loyalists.

Gen. Martinez Campos is very disheartened, for, when he came here during the last revolution, the entire Spanish element of the island enthusiastically volunteered to aid him to bring about an end to the rebellion and subscribed large sums of money to assist the impoverished mother country. To-day, in spite of his brilliant and touching addresses to all the commercial institutions in the island, he failed to raise one dollar.

He acknowledged on his arrival that the Cubans had been grossly deceived. For in the last seventeen years which followed the peace of Zanjon, in 1878, none of the promised reforms has been established.

He tried again this time to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, promising that everything the country now asks of Spain shall be granted immediately, but he finds that the Cubans and many Spaniards have no faith in any of Spain's delusive promises, saying that they are determined to gain their object—independence—or be exterminated.

It is convenient to recall that, during the last war, most of the property was in the hands of the Cubans. With the pretext of war it was confiscated, in order to enrich the Spanish Treasury.

To-day the little wealth left in this beautiful island is owned by the Spaniards, who are not willing that the poor home country shall profit by it. Hence their lack of enthusiasm. But Spain will take good care not to start the confiscating scheme, for it would mean her death, surely.

The real condition of the Island of Cuba to-day stands as follows:

Expenses per year, provided no more soldiers come from Spain or the sum will increase:

General budget	$26,000,000
New tax on all articles of eating and drinking added after November last	5,000,000
Municipal tax	13,000,000
Importation in general	35,000,000
War extra daily expenses, $100,000 for one year, will amount to	36,500,000
Total	$110,100,000

PRODUCTION.

Sugar for export, 800,000 tons at $40 per ton	$32,000,000
Tobacco crop	8,000,000
Fruit and other products	5,000,000
Deficit against the country	71,000,000
Total	$116,000,000

Besides the above, the island is owing $145,000,000 from the old debt, which Spain pretends to collect of Cuba.

As for the $26,000,000 of general budget every year, there is a deficit of from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, and this difference every year has already reached the enormous sum of $41,000,000. At the rate at which the debt is increasing, there is no salvation possible for Cuba.

Martinez Campos is finding considerable opposition on the part of his officers. This forced him to send back to Spain several officers for disobedience.

The officers want to prolong the struggle, in order to gain promotion. He is acting in the most strict manner, urging upon them the necessity of ending the war as quickly as possible, for he understands that Spain's position is more critical every day, and that she is capable of attending to war in Cuba for an indefinite period.

The rainy season has begun, making it almost impossible for the loyalists to continue their plan of operations. The swamps of the eastern provinces are deadly to the newly arrived troops.

The Union Constitucional, one of the most conservative Spanish papers, published April 6 the fact that the soldiers at Manzanillo are actually without medicines, bandages, lints, and even beds, the majority having to sleep on the bare ground in the cabins put up as hospitals.

The poor fellows are dying by the hundreds every day with yellow fever, dysentery, and sunstroke. As the insurgents keep continually moving from place to place in order to tire out the troops, these suffer terrible losses caused alone by the forced marches they are compelled to make, always to find the enemy's camp deserted.

For the 27,000 soldiers Spain has in Cuba to-day there are 25 Generals, whose names are as follows:

Martinez Campos, General in Chief and Governor of the island; Arderius, second in command; Garrich, Gasco, Salcedo, Suarez Valdes, Echague, Ordoñes, Suero, Luque, Pilon, Arias Salgado, Barraque, Molina, Loño, Prats, Romeroh, Penuelas, Araujo, Moreno Lachambre, Bazan, Carmona, Valera, and Garcia Navarro, arrive in a few days from Spain.

The rations supplied to the army by the contractors are of the worst, full of worms, and unfit for any human being to eat. It is a shame that such a crime should be carried on with so much impunity by the so-called Defensores de la Patria.

Last week there was quite a scandal in the Commissary Department. Martinez Campos gave orders to this department that under no consideration must it accept any ration which does not come up to contract. But, somehow or other, the Commissary accepted 1,500 barrels of biscuit which were unfit even for animals to eat. Martinez Campos rejected the whole lot and ordered an immediate investigation of the case, so that many are those who are trembling for fear of the wrath of the great old soldier. This makes the position of Martinez Campos a most difficult one. Not only has he to be on the field of operations, but he must also fight the immorality which pervades all the branches of the Government.

The landing of expeditions in Cuba is being carried on very successfully, and all the Spanish storekeepers in the interior are beginning to clamor, saying that this state of affairs cannot continue, and that annexation is the only salvation for the island. They will then have more money, freedom, and no more revolutions.

It is generally acknowledged by the army officers as well as by the employers of the civil Government that Spain this time will surely lose the island. Of course, she will make a strong resistance, sacrificing her last drop of blood in order to preserve this pearl of the Gulf of Mexico. But she knows too well that it is a struggle, with great odds against her.

The sugar plantations are all without a cent.

Last year's crop was sold for $64,000,000, and yet it left the planters financially embarrassed.

This year the value of the crop will not be more than $32,000,000. This means bankruptcy.

The insurance companies are suffering great losses by the numerous fires in the cities and country.

In this year's crop, out of 1,212 sugar plantations only 450 have been able to grind. The crop of cane to produce the 800,000 tons of sugar of this year's product was 12,000,000 tons, a good deal of which was dried, having no juice and very little saccharine matter.

The 450 plantations have employed administrators, overseers, cattle keepers, office clerks, cane weighers, first and second engineers, sugar maker assistants, centrifugal head men, field guards, and carpenters amounting to 5,850.

They have also employed 71,680 cane cutters, 17,920 cart drivers, and 35,840 cane lifters. The 450 plantations have been running with two gangs of men for the yards, one for the day and one for the night. Each set counts no less than 100 persons, making a total of 90,000.

Any person well acquainted with Cuban plantations must have observed that no less than two persons per family live entirely on the one that works.

By recapitulation of the above figures, we have the following, dependent entirely on the sugar cultivation for their daily bread:

Cane cutters	71,680
Cane lifters	35,840
Cart drivers	17,920
Plantation yardmen	90,000
Their families	430,880
Employes	5,850
Their families	17,550
Grand total	669,720

Well, now the grinding has terminated, and all these people are without work or money, with nothing to eat and no one to assist them. The Government is powerless, and all this talk of undertaking large public works is Spanish fantasia. Where are the millions necessary for these works?

The 669,720 people supported by plantation work in the country can well furnish 300,000 able, muscular, and acclimated men to the revolution. They are accustomed to all the hardships of country life, and are great handlers of the terrible machete.

They know perfectly the cause of their sufferings, and hate the Spanish form of government. They know also too well that all the sugar and tobacco is bought with money from the United States.

Consequently, should the Government make use of the people in the field against the insurgents it will be aiding the success of the rebellion.

If they remain idle in order to obtain the first necessities of existence—something to eat—they will surely join the insurgents.

Studying the situation of Cuba carefully, no matter how one looks at it, one must come to the conclusion that it is the most serious problem ever faced by the Spanish Government. Although she refuses to acknowledge the crisis, the facts are only too palpable.

It is impossible for Cuba to save herself from the rapidly increasing debt. Her only salvation is separation from Spain. Neither with autonomy can she pay these millions. Spain will never recognize the debt of Cuba as a national one.

A well-informed Spaniard, highly connected with the Government, a very short time ago openly expressed his opinion on the Cuban question. He said that if Spain wants to preserve the island she should immediately make the following three vital reforms:

First—Reduce the customs duties.

Second—Make the Cuban debt a national one.

Third—Abolish "La ley de relaciones." This law at present admits into Cuba foreign merchandise as Spanish, not paying duties in Cuba, from the mere fact of passing through Spain before coming here.

As Spain will never agree to grant any of these reforms, Cuba must continue her struggle for liberty. It is claimed by the insurgent leaders that many of the reports of Government successes in the field are due to official censorship of press dispatches.

JOSE MARTI'S DEATH ATTESTED.

Fifty-six Elementary Schools Decreed by Martinez Campos in Cuba.

MADRID, May 22.—A dispatch from Havana to The Imparcial confirms the report of the death of the rebel leader, José Marti, who has been mentioned as the "President" of the imaginary Republic of Cuba.

Gen. Martinez Campos has signed an order for the establishment of fifty-six elementary schools.

KEY WEST, May 22.—Passengers by the steamship Mascotte, to-night, from Havana, confirm the report of Marti's death. They state that the battle occurred on the 20th, between Bejia and Dos Rios. The insurgents numbered 700, and were commanded by Gomez, Marti, Masso, and Borrero.

They were defeated by Col. Sandoval, after a hotly contested fight, lasting one hour and a half, resulting in the killing of Marti, whose body has been identified. The insurgents made no effort to recover the body, but were driven off by the troops.

All of Marti's private correspondence was found upon his body. Besides the killing of Marti several other leaders are reported killed whose names are unknown. It is rumored that Gomez was captured, but the report lacks confirmation.

According to late advices, Gomez was going toward Melones and Rompe. The insurgents also lost fourteen privates killed and many wounded. The Spanish lost five killed and seven wounded.

It is stated in La Lucha May 21 that neither Gomez nor Marti is on the island.

Martinez Campos has issued strict orders against newspaper reporters having any communications with insurgents under severe penalties.

The following telegram has been received by Señor Don Arturo Baldesano y Topate, Consul General for Spain in this city:

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Death of Marti officially confirmed. DUPUY.

Señor de Lome is the Spanish Minister in Washington.

AGITATORS REMAIN SKEPTICAL.

Reports of Marti's Death Have Not Made Tampa Hopeless.

TAMPA, Fla., May 22.—The leaders of the Cuban revolutionary movement here say they do not believe the report that Marti has been killed. They say that several times news has been sent out by Spanish authorities that Cuban leaders were killed, and afterward these same leaders would turn up all right.

Col. Figuerado, the acknowledged leader of the revolutionary movement in this city, said late to-night:

"We have received no information further than what the papers state, and what it is said the telegram to the Spanish Consulate here stated we are not prepared to accept as true.

"In the first place it is not likely that Marti would engage in a battle, as his position before the country is that of a diplomat and not a General. In the second place, the Cubans esteem the value of his services too highly to allow him to expose himself to the enemy in this way.

"In the third place, Spanish reports have had Masso and Gomez both killed, and yet they are alive. Yet Marti's death is not impossible, but it is improbable."

Rivero, editor of Cuba, said: "It is not true, judging from what we know of the situation. Marti is not likely to expose himself in battle. The people would not let him. Besides, the Spanish have had our courageous leaders killed several times, and the reports turned out to be untrue."

AN INSURGENT FROM EUROPE.

Henri Brooks Full of Confidence in the Success of His Party.

Henri Brooks, a Cuban patriot, arrived in this city yesterday on La Gascogne from Paris. He has come to this city to confer with Señor Quesada and ally himself with any movement that may be thought advantageous to the interests of the Cuban revolutionists.

He said that the objective point of the revolutionists would be Santiago de Cuba, and not Havana.

He admitted that he had passed through New-York this Spring on his way to Europe from Cuba, but refused to state how he had reached this port, because he did not care to injure the steamship line by which he came.

He came here incognito, and did not, while on the way to New-York, disclose his identity. He says that he has accomplished much for the Cuban patriots by his visit to Europe, and feels convinced that they will succeed in acquiring their freedom.

The upper classes in Cuba, he says, will join in the movement for Cuban autonomy in a short time, and then the object for which so much property has been given, money spent, and so many lives sacrificed will be an accomplished fact.

While in New-Yorw he will confer with the other Cuban patriots. He says that it is now only a matter of time when Cuba will be free from Spanish control.

IN TERROR HE TALKS OF GOMEZ.

Capt. Clausen Thought the Rebels Wanted His Fruit Ship.

The Norwegian fruit ship Baracoa, Capt. Clausen, from Sama, Cuba, arrived in this port yesterday morning with a mixed cargo of fear and fruit.

Capt. Clausen said that during his stay at Sama, while awaiting cargo, he was continually in fear that his ship would be seized by the insurgents. Rebels, he said, were overrunning the country in the vicinity of Sama and taking everything they felt that they needed or could turn to advantage. The insurgent troops, he said, were under the command of Gen. Gomez; the people in the town, while they sympathized with Gen. Gomez, were greatly excited because they thought the Spanish troops might come upon them at any time. He was told that Gen. Gomez would seize the Baracoa, place his family on board, and use the ship to transport his forces from place to place. He heard this from so many sources that it alarmed him and he felt much fear for the safety of his vessel.

After he had become thoroughly alarmed he started his steamer's fires and kept steam up until he weighed anchor May 15 and sailed for New-York. He was in such fear of Gen. Gomez that he paid out his anchor chain until he reached the forty-five-fathom shackle pin, and then dropped her mud hook over the stern to hold her in position. The shackle pin was then driven out, and the chain lashed with a strong cable. The cable was lashed to the windlass, where an axe was placed in readiness to cut it at any moment and steam out to sea.

However, notwithstanding his fears and the excitement that continued on shore while he laid at anchor, no attempt was made to take his steamship from him.

When the members of his crew were seen yesterday morning they said they had narrowly escaped being impressed into the revolutionary service, and were well pleased that they had managed to get away from Cuba. They said that the country surrounding Sama was filled with insurrectionists, and that they were as many in numbers as the trees along the shore. When pressed as to the number of trees, they merely said that there were a great many, and that at any rate they did not want to run such a risk again.

SAYS WITNESSES WERE BRIBED

C. F. Kingsley Swears He Was Told that Men Were Paid to Testify for Mitchell in His Congressional Contest.

The taking of testimony in the Mitchell-Walsh Congressional contest case was continued yesterday at 335 Broadway.

The first witness was Lawyer Christopher F. Kingsley of Brooklyn, who testified for Congressman Walsh. The witness said Morris Bovalsky told him he had secured a number of men to testify for Mitchell. These men were taken to the office of Mr. Rawson counsel for Mitchell, and there received money. They were taken to New-London and put up at the Hoffman House, and all their expenses were paid by Mr. Rawson.

Kingsley said he was introduced by Mr. Walsh to Bobolsky in the Tombs last Monday.

"Bobolsky said he was employed by an attorney named Rawson, who has an office at 44 Pine Street, to secure witnesses in the case for Mr. Mitchell," said Kingsley. "He said he got three men and took them to Rawson, who examined them. Rawson said one man, Palmer, was a good man, and to hold on to him. The others, Rawson said, were no good, and to let them go. Bobolsky said he had received money from Rawson for the witness, and that he saw Rawson give money to Palmer in his office. Bobolsky said he had visited various cheap lodging houses looking for witnesses for Mitchell.

"Bobolsky said he had received $10 to buy drinks for half a dozen prospective witnesses, and that his instructions were to keep the men drunk.

"Bobolsky said Mr. Rawson owed him $250, and he wanted me to bring an action against Rawson to recover this."

Thomas McCoy of 24 Rutgers Place, testified that Herman, McDonald, Sheridan, and other witnesses told him they had been paid for testifying for Mitchell.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

DISPUTED RIGHT OF A TENANT

A Chicago Lawyer Wants Heavy Damages, Being Forbidden to Take His Wheel into His Office.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean, May 19.

Attorney John H. Breckinridge, who has an office in the Fort Dearborn Building, purposes to test in the courts the right of the owners of the big office buildings to prevent tenants from bringing bicycles into the offices for which they pay rent. Mr. Breckinridge began a suit for $25,000 damages in the Superior Court yesterday against the Galena Trust and Safety Vault Company, which owns the Fort Dearborn Building, and James G. Kirk, the agent of the owners. The suit is based on the fact that yesterday morning when the plaintiff appeared at the building with his bicycle, upon which he had ridden from his home at 4,385 Calumet Avenue, he was met by the janitor of the building, who told him that the agent, Mr. Kirk, had given orders that no wheels were to be taken into the building. The attorney started to walk up the stairs with his wheel on his shoulder when the janitor and several of his assistants seized him and his wheel and prevented him from going up the stairs. Mr. Breckinridge then took the bicycle out of the building, but after he had composed himself he returned to his office and began preparations for a suit against the owners of the building and the agent.

"The suit which I began to-day," said the attorney, "is only the law side of this matter. I propose to test in the Chancery Courts the question whether the owners of buildings in which offices are rented have the right to prevent their tenants from carrying bicycles into the buildings. I went into the Fort Dearborn Building with my partner, Mr. Rich, in the middle of April, and we were the first tenants in the building. At first I took the wheel up in the elevator to the twelfth floor, where our office is, but the elevator men objected when the building began to fill up with tenants. Then for a few days I left it in the basement. Two days ago I found that the basement was closed, not to keep me out, but for other reasons. On Friday morning when I arrived at the building I carried the wheel up to the twelfth floor, and in the evening when I went home carried it down again. When I got to the foot of the stairs I was met by the janitor, who told me that I would not be allowed to carry the wheel up the stairs again or bring it into the building. This morning when I attempted to carry it up to my office I was prevented by force. There was a scuffle, but no one was hurt. I believe I have as much right to carry a bicycle to my office and keep it there during the day as I have to carry an umbrella or a valise or a law book. I do not insist upon the right to have it carried up on the elevator."

UPPER EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION

The Constitution Adopted—To Better the East

SAHODALICA CYCLE CLUB

An Enterprising Organization of Wheelmen at Morristown.

THE NAME PROVED NO HOODOO

Now in a Flourishing Condition and Growing Rapidly—Two Five-Mile Road Races to be Held To-morrow.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 22.—The Sahodalica Wheelmen had beautiful weather for their club road races to-day, but, owing to the "cakey" condition of the thoroughfares, occasioned by the rain of yesterday, the events were postponed until Friday. There will be two races, a five-mile run for novices and a handicap at the same distance, and pretty much all of Morristown will be out to cheer the winners, the weather favoring.

Mayor E. A. Quayle has consented to act as referee, and Peter J. Daly is slated for the position of starter.

The contests will be decided over a two-and-one-half mile course, on Madison Avenue, which is a part of the route chosen for The New-York Times 150-mile team relay race to Philadelphia. The starting and finishing point will be at Sneden's crossing, and the turn will be made at James's corner.

Anywhere from a dozen to eighteen novices are expected to start in the scratch event, and perhaps there will be fifteen

W. P. Savage.

in the handicap. President Savage says there is a good-natured rivalry among the members of the club, and that the sport will be worth witnessing.

The Sahodalica is the only wheel club in town, and numbers among its members only the "good people," as they say out West. Its success has been remarkable, considering that it was organized less than a year ago.

Several attempts were made to organize during the Summer months last year, but nothing came of these efforts until ten well-known young men got together late in September and declared that Morristown must have a cycle club.

The ten young men were Walter P. Savage, now the club's President; O. B. Jacobs, D. E. Romine, Peter J. Daly, H. Madigan, W. F. Hoehn, Herman Behr, Joseph York, Frank Linn, and John Callahan. They organized a club and called it the Sahodalica Wheelmen. Friends of the young cyclists promptly said that the name would hoodoo the club, but the organizers said they thought not and quickly secured a rabbit's foot, such as people read about. The onward progress of the club has been uninterrupted, and the members draw the conclusion that there was either great virtue in that rabbit's foot, or else the name was symbolical of success.

The first regular meeting was held on the last Wednesday in September, at which meeting Mr. Savage was elected President; D. E. Romine, Vice President; O. B. Jacobs, Treasurer, and H. Madigan, Secretary. The Board of Governers elected comprised P. J. Daly, W. F. Hoehn, Joseph York, J. Callahan, F. Linn, Herman Behr, and the President. Recognizing the fact that the season was drawing to a close and observing the necessity of creating an interest in bicycling, the club promoted a road race to Madison and return, a distance of nine miles, which event took place

D. E. Romine.

on Oct. 5. It created so much interest that it was decided to repeat the programme on Oct. 12, and, by offering eight prizes, it was the means of bringing entrees from out of town. This event was even more successful than the first—some of the participants making very fast time, showing that the club embraces some very promising racers.

The two members to whom the club looks to acquire racing honors are Joseph York and John Callahan, Mr. York being the speedier at short distances and Mr. Callahan the acknowledged club champion long-distance rider.

The club initiated for the closing event of the season a twenty-five mile road race from Madison to Morristown, around the park, returning to Madison, Summit, and New-Providence, and back to Madison. The race took place on election day, Nov. 6, and there were twenty-nine starters. The prize list was valued at $125. With the opening of Spring the club secured rooms in Market Street, near the park, being large and commodious. These have been fitted up to meet the requirements of wheelmen. The quarters contain a dressing room, racks for wheels, and a neatly-arranged repair bench, stocked with all the necessary articles for cleaning and repairing wheels, such as oil, graphite, cement, rubber, repair tools, &c.

The membership has increased to over fifty, and applications are being made so fast that at the last regular meeting it was thought necessary to appoint a special committee to attend to the same.

The road officers elected for this season are: Captain—F. Linn; First Lieutenant—

William F. Hoehn.

E. W. Dennison; Second Lieutenant—Joseph York; Color Bearer—P. J. Daly; Bugler—George Udall. T. H. Schaffer was also elected a member of the Board of Governors at the last meeting.

On Sunday the club will have a run to Suffern, N. Y., leaving at 8:30 A. M., and returning at 6 P. M. via The New-York Times relay route through Boonton, Montville, Lincoln Park, and Mountain View. On Decoration Day the members will go in a body to the Irvington-Millburn road race.

NOVICE RYAN GOT THE DECISION.

But There Was Dissatisfaction Over His Cycling Victory at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 22.—The bicycle race between John Ryan, the wing shot, and proprietor of the Mansion House at this place, and A. H. Smith, of Smith & Shaffer, meat dealers, was an exciting and interesting event to-day. The race was from Englewood to Hackensack, a distance of six miles. Both men are beginners on the wheel, and their riding abilities are very uncertain.

Two hundred people saw the start, and about fifty wheelmen accompanied the men over the course. The greatest trouble with the contestants appeared to be in their mounting, and they made several breaks before being finally started. On the way, Ryan fell from his machine three times. Smith went him one better, and measured his length four times. There were 300 people waiting at the Court House here to see the finish.

When the men first came in sight from the Court House, Smith had what appeared to be a safe lead of thirty yards. Both men were tired and winded. Smith lost his head, and, instead of maintaining the lead he had by steady riding, tried to show what he could do in the way of a spurt, and, fifty yards from the finish, with a corner still to turn, he put on speed. As he went around the corner he fell. He jumped up and remounted, but had lost all but a couple of yards of his lead. The men were on about even terms for the last thirty yards, but Smith held out and reached the front door of the Mansion House a few yards in the van.

Ryan and his friends claimed the race was a tie, and that instead of ending at the door of the Mansion House it ended when the wheelmen reached the corner of the fence nearest as they came up the road. At that point the men were on about even terms. This point appeared to be well taken, and the race was awarded to Ryan by Smith, who thought Ryan was a shade ahead at that point. Smith's friends are dissatisfied over this, and refuse to pay their bets, and insist that the race be run over. The timers lost track of the time in the excitement, and their estimates vary from forty-one minutes to an hour.

OVER THE TIMES RELAY ROUTE.

Fuller and Dampman to Compete for the Rivertons' Special Prize.

Additional interest will attach to the 150-mile relay bicycle race on June 8, promoted by The New-York Times, through the successful arrangement for a race over the entire course from this city to Riverton between A. W. Fuller of Brooklyn and F. M. Dampman of the Keystone State metropolis. The details for this side event have been so adjusted that there is a likelihood of several other Class A cracks taking part in the long run.

The Riverton Athletic Club, always progressive in the interests of cycling, has decided to give prizes for this event, and accordingly announces a fifty-dollar gold medal to the wheelman making the best time over the course and a second prize to the man making the next best showing.

The stipulation is made that the start in this side event be made at least one hour in advance of The Times race. Pacing will be allowed, and the men can go together or alone, as may be desired. Each competitor will be checked and timed at every relay point, and to avoid any confusion the riders in the special race will have attached to their handle bars streamers of red, white, and blue ribbons.

Probable competitors in this long race are cautioned to take notice that only Class A riders are eligible. Entries can be sent to the Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

Nearly the same arrangements made for the relay race will stand for the special event, thus insuring a contest under particularly favorable auspices.

Both Fuller and Dampman are said to be particularly strong riders over a long distance of ground. Each is anxious to establish a reputation in road riding, and a highly interesting contest is expected.

JOHNSON LIKELY TO GO TO EUROPE.

He Was Declared a Professional for Selling Prizes.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Chairman George D. Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen to-day confirmed the announcement that Bicyclist John S. Johnson has been declared a professional, and that Thomas Eck, his manager and trainer, has been suspended from all League of American Wheelmen tracks for a year. The final vote of the board on these cases was taken on Saturday.

The direct cause of Johnson's expulsion from amateur ranks was that he sold prizes, and Eck's suspension was decided upon because of the charge that he attempted to extort money from race promoters. The respective expulsion and suspension will be formally announced by Chairman Gideon in his weekly bulletin on Friday. Mr. Gideon stated to-day that the premature publication in Chicago of the disposition of the cases, he having imparted the knowledge upon condition that it should not be used until Friday, is the cause of the board's action being made public prior to the issuance of his weekly bulletin.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 22.—E. C. Stearns said to-day that, while no official notice has been received, there is no doubt that the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board has declared John S. Johnson a professional. He did not know whether Johnson would now represent his company in Europe or not. He stated that Johnson and Eck want as much to go to Europe as to race here, and that their services across the water would not be worth what they are in this country.

The Rovers Cycle Club.

The Rovers Cycle Club is a new organization, to which ladies and men are admitted on equal footing. It has a membership already of 36 members, with these officers:

President—M. P. Devlin; Vice President—Miss Annie O'Donnell; Captain—E. C. O'Gorman; Treasurer—Arthur Townsend; Secretary—Miss Florence Stewart; Color Bearer—Miss Grace Eagleton.

The object of the club is to arrange short pleasure trips to places of interest near the city. On these occasions they spend very enjoyable afternoons, and are entertained by songs and recitations by members of the club.

As yet the club has no permanent headquarters, but through the kindness of Mr. Sydney Bowman, who has given the use of a room in his academy for Thursday evening, May 23, they will hold a meeting there and transact important business. The bicycle riders of New-York and vicinity are cordially invited to be present.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the Secretary, Miss Florence Stewart, 17 Abbingdon Square, or the Captain, E. C. O'Gorman, 73 Washington Place.

Press Wheelmen Growing Fast.

A meeting of the Press Wheelmen was held yesterday afternoon in the club's new rooms, at 120 Nassau Street. President A. J. Bisnett occupied the chair, and fifty-six new members were admitted to the club, bringing the number on the roster up to 240.

It was resolved to extend and perfect the organization of the club, and to this end a committee on the revision of the constitution and by-laws was appointed. The committee consists of William Woolley, G. F. Blaisdell, and George A. Harwood. They will report at the next meeting of the club, which will be held on Wednesday morning, May 29, at 3:15. Under the perfected organization the club will have nine Directors.

The club will have a "housewarming," Sunday morning, from 1 o'clock until 6. Members of the editorial and reportorial staffs of the newspapers are invited to attend the housewarming.

Gen. Miles's Bicycle Test.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the Department of the East, United States Army, has decided to test the practicability of the bicycle for army purposes, and has made arrangements with "Fred" Mattby, a member of Battery G, to carry out the trial. Mattby will accordingly make a cycle trip from this city to Chicago, starting on June 9. He will carry a message from Fort Hamilton to Fort Sheridan.

More Entries for the Irvington.

Eleven belated entries and four additional prizes are announced by the management of the Irvington-Millburn handicap. This brings the list of probable starters up to 144. The late entries comprise E. L. Blauvelt, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, Plainfield; C. H. Appleby, Elizabeth (N. J.) Athletic Club; H. Greenwood, Philadelphia; M. Lynch, Prospect Wheelmen, Brooklyn; C. Manee and F. G. Hedge, Kings County Wheelmen; W. L. Losee, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; William Dennison, Stillwater, N. Y.; L. C. Johnson, West Chester, Penn., and C. J. Iven, Rochester, N. Y. One of the additional prizes is a bicycle, the first and only one in the list.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—There will be a further delay before the bicyclists and drivers that travel over the Eighth Avenue asphalt pavement have a new one. Continual complaint has been made by the people living along the avenue, and those that use it that it was a pitfall for the unwary. It is filled with holes and ruts that nearly wrench wheels off wagons, while jolting their occupants, and overthrowing bicyclists. When Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield recently let the contract to the Barber Asphalt Company to relay the pavement and keep it in repair, there was great rejoicing over the belief that the long-desired relief was at hand, but now a new source of delay has sprung up that threatens to be as serious as any of its predecessors. The Controller has stopped the execution of the contract because he does not believe that the ten years' clause is legal. The objectionable clause provides that the Barber Asphalt Company must receive a stated sum per annum for keeping the pavement in repair. The Controller holds that the law does not give any department the right to make a contract for more than the yearly appropriation provides for the work to be done. As there is no certainty what the future appropriations will be, the Controller thinks that the clause will prove a serious hitch.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Summit, N. J., has organized a bicycle club to be known as the Summit Cyclers. These officers have been elected. A. A. Ahern, Captain; E. A. Asmus, Lieutenant; Harry Card, Secretary-Treasurer. Runs will be held twice a week.

—The Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company has presented a silver-cased decanter worth $50 as a prize for the Irvington-Millburn road race. The decanter is now on exhibition at the warerooms of the Whiting Manufacturing Company, Eighteenth Street and Broadway.

—June 16 is the date selected by the College Point Wheelmen for their first open century run. The objective point in the trip will be Patchogue.

G. Weisbecker, A. Reimer, and G. Mundschenk have been appointed a committee to arrange for the run.

—W. H. Owen, who lately won the two firsts on a Tourist in the Pastime races at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, is training for the Irvington-Millburn road race, and is expected to make a good showing, although his specialty is indoor racing.

—Miss Josie Cook, who was awarded the lady's bicycle in the voting contest at the fair of the Bloomfield (N. J.) Cycling and Athletic Association, has sent for a Columbia of the latest pattern.

—Gramercy Wheelmen will hold a meeting at their rooms this evening. Several new officers are to be elected. Next Sunday's run will be to Yonkers, starting at 8:30 A. M.

—A century run to West Point is contemplated by the Sabodalica Wheelmen of Morristown.

—A bicycle parade will be one of the attractions at Huntington, L. I., on Decoration Day.

Bicycles.

Waverley

BICYCLES

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Broadway, cor. 30th St.,
11 East 59th St.,
67 Cortlandt St.

Riding Academy Now Open.

Madison Av., cor. 59th St.
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"EMPIRE CITY" SPECIAL.

NONE BETTER MADE.

Why pay $100.00 when we sell for

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FULLY GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

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PAT. APL 30, 1895

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ABSOLUTE COMFORT.

PREVENT STRAINS, RUPTURE, AND SIMILAR INJURIES.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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21 & 23 W. 4th St., N. Y.

HYLO GEAR

THE "HYLO" GEAR

is the ideal hill-climbing attachment for bicycles. Its simplicity is its own guarantee. There is only one "Hy Lo" that is our trade-mark.

LOUIS ROSENFELD & CO.,
20 Warren St., N. Y.

TWO WHEELS IN ONE

HYLO GEAR

3,000 BICYCLES, $15 UP.

Just returned from New-England States from a BICYCLE PURCHASING TOUR.

Bought nearly 3,000 wheels for spot cash. Small profit and quick turnover, our motto.

Each.
Singer, Swift, Rudge, Victor, Columbia.....$15
Singer, Lovell, Diamond, Union Mail.....$25
Crescent, Falcon, Rambler, Cleveland, Victor.$36
Monarch, Columbia, Warwick, Smalley, Phoenix.$39
Crawford, Sterling, Tourist, Uniques, Envoys.$49
Crescents, Heralds, New Mails, Ormondes....$59

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., New-York, near Times Building. (Original spot cash house.)

NEW LOVELL DIAMONDS, $39.00.

I can sell cheaper than other houses. Standard makes, new; $29, $39, $49, $54, and $59. Once a customer, always a customer, our motto.

LAWRENCE, 28 Cortlandt St., corner Church.

BICYCLE CO., 21 Park Row, dealers in new wheels; all standard makes. Big cash discounts. Old wheels traded. Will pay you to call.

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club.

SPRING MEETING, 1895.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, SATURDAY, MAY 25, SIX RACES EACH DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to Grand Stand from 34th St., E. R., N. Y., at 12:40, 1:00, (special Parlor Car Train,) 1:20 P. M.

From foot of Whitehall St., N. Y., (via Culver route,) direct to Grand Stand, at 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10 P. M.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Canopy-top two-seated surrey; fine order. Apply Mr. NAY, 231 West 40th St., stable.

BASEBALL.

PLAYED WITHOUT AN ERROR.

The New-Yorks Win at St. Louis by Clean Fielding.

Results of Yesterday's Game.

New-York, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 0. (First game.)
Cleveland, 15; Brooklyn, 6. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 21; Boston, 8.
Baltimore, 11; Louisville, 4.
Washington, 14; Pittsburg, 7.
Chicago, 14; Philadelphia, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	18	8	.692
Pittsburg	17	8	.680
Chicago	17	10	.630
Boston	12	9	.571
Cleveland	14	11	.560
New-York	12	10	.545
Baltimore	10	9	.526
Philadelphia	11	11	.500
St. Louis	10	17	.370
Washington	7	16	.304
Brooklyn	7	16	.304
Louisville	5	17	.227

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—To-day's game was about the best exhibition of ball playing seen here this season. The game was in doubt till the finish. Breitenstein was very effective and Meekin was invincible at critical moments. Attendance, 2,000. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	1	3	2	0	0	Bannon, lf	0	2	4	1	0
Cooley, lf	0	3	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Miller, c	0	1	6	1	0	Davis, 3b	1	0	3	3	0
Connor, 1b	1	1	6	3	0	Doyle, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Peltz, 3b	1	1	0	2	1	V'n H'l'n, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	1	3	3	1	Stafford, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Ely, ss	0	1	3	4	0	Farrell, c	0	0	3	0	0
Dowd, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Meekin, p	0	1	0	2	0
Br'stein, p	0	0	3	2	0	Murphy, ss	0	1	0	5	0
Total	3	12	27	15	2	Total	4	10	27	13	0

New-York ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4
St. Louis ..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—3

Earned runs—New-York, 2; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Connor, Meekin. Stolen bases—Brown, (2,) Miller, Ely. Double play—Ely, Quinn, and Connor. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Breitenstein, 3. Umpire—Mr. Long.

BROOKLYNS LOSE TWO GAMES.

Batted Weakly in the First, Fielded Poorly in the Second.

CLEVELAND, May 22.—Cleveland made it three straight from Brooklyn by winning two games to-day. Wallace was almost invincible in the first game, as only three hits were made off his delivery. In the second game the Clevelands batted hard, and the loose fielding of the Brooklyns helped them to win. The attendance was larger than for some time past, both games being played for one price of admission. Attendance, 2,500. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	0	6	0	0
McKean, ss	2	2	2	3	1	L'h'ce, rf-1b	0	0	2	0	0
Childs, 2b	1	1	6	1	0	Anderson, lf	0	0	4	0	0
G.Tebeau, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Foutz, 1b	0	0	6	1	0
Blake, rf	1	1	0	0	1	Schoch, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Grem'g'r, 3b	1	2	1	7	0	Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	1	0
McAleer, cf	0	2	0	0	0	Shindle, 3b	0	1	0	3	2
O'Connor, c	0	1	5	2	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	1	2	1
Wallace, p	1	1	2	0	3	Grim, c	0	1	2	1	0
						Gumbert, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	8	14	27	16	2	Total	0	3	24	12	3

Cleveland ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 6 0 .. —8
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4. First base by errors—Cleveland, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Cleveland, 12. Struck out—By Wallace, 5. Three-base hit—Wallace. Two-base hits—Shindle, McKean. Stolen bases—Corcoran, Blake. Wild pitch—Gumbert. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	3	3	4	0	1	Griffin, cf	1	0	3	0	0
McKean, ss	2	3	2	3	0	L'ch'nce, 1b	1	2	11	0	0
O'Connor, c	0	2	6	1	0	Anders'n, lf	1	2	2	1	1
G.Tebeau, 1b	2	2	5	0	0	Schoch, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Blake, rf	2	2	0	0	1	Corc'ran, ss	1	0	0	6	0
Grem'n'r, 3b	1	0	1	0	1	Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
McAleer, cf	1	1	5	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	2	3	2
McGarr, 2b	2	1	4	1	0	Grim, c	0	1	3	1	2
Cuppy, p	2	2	0	1	0	Stein, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	15	16	27	6	3	Total	6	9	24	12	4

Cleveland ..... 1 3 0 0 5 0 4 2 . . —15
Brooklyn ..... 3 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 2. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Stein, 6; Struck out—By Cuppy, 5; by Stein, 2. Home run—Anderson. Three-base hit—Cuppy. Two-base hits—G. Tebeau, (2,) Schoch, Lachance, Daly. Stolen bases—Burkett, Gremlinger, Lachance, (2.) Wild pitches—Cuppy, 1; Stein, 1. Passsed ball—O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Other League Games.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati ..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 6—21
Boston ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 6—8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 20; Boston, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 5. Batteries—Dwyer and Merritt; Nichols and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago ..... 2 2 3 0 0 4 0 3 0—14
Philadelphia ..... 2 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0— 7

Base hits—Chicago, 15; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Terry and Moran; Hodson, Beam, and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0—4
Baltimore ..... 3 2 1 0 0 2 3 0 0—11

Base hits—Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 15. Errors—Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Inks, Luby, and Welch; Esper and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg ..... 0 2 0 1 1 0 1 2 0—7
Washington ..... 2 0 1 0 0 4 4 0 3—14

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Washington, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Washington, 3. Batteries—Colcolough and Kinslow; Stockdale and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Princeton, 10; Orange, 9.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 22.—Princeton defeated the Orange Athletic Club to-day by a score of 10 to 9 after one of the poorest fielding games ever played by a Princeton team. The score was tied at the end of the fifth inning, and the Tigers only managed to win out in the ninth. The feature of the game was the home run by Bradley with the bases full. Westervelt was hit safely eleven times for a total of twenty-two bases. The score:

Princeton ..... 1 6 1 1 0 0 0 1 . .—10
Orange A. C. ..... 1 2 0 2 4 0 0 0 0—9

Base hits—Princeton, 11; Orange, 5. Errors—Princeton, 12; Orange, 2. Batteries—Easton, Wilson, and Williams; Westervelt and Cummings. Umpire—Mr. Wyckoff.

Harvard, 6; Amherst, 2.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 22.—Amherst was defeated by Harvard to-day 6 to 2. This was the same team which defeated Yale a few days ago. Thomas, the pitcher who did not give Yale a hit, was no puzzle to Harvard. Scannell knocked out a three-bagger and Hayes a home run. Paine's pitching for Harvard was the feature of the game. He also made two of Harvard's six hits. Amherst made only four hits and two of those were scratches. Score:

Harvard ..... 3 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 . .—6
Amherst ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Oritani, 12; Yale, 11.

NEW-HAVEN, May 22.—The Yale 'Varsity nine was beaten this afternoon by the Oritani Club of New-Jersey in a warmly contested game Both teams batted hard, the visitors winning by pounding Gunther, the Yale substitute, who occupied the box for six innings. The lead proved too great to overcome. Harris, for Yale, made a wonderful running catch. Score:

Oritani ..... 0 0 3 0 4 5 0 0 0—12
Yale ..... 0 1 4 0 0 6 0 0 0—11

Base hits—Oritani, 12; Yale, 12. Errors—Oritani, 5; Yale, 5. Batteries—J. Murphy and F. Murphy; Gunther, Thompson, and Wilcox.

Williams, 9; Wesleyan, 4.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 22.—Williams outbatted and outfielded Wesleyan to-day. The score.

Williams ..... 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 3—9
Wesleyan ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1—4

Base hits—Williams, 15; Wesleyan, 7. Errors—Williams, 4; Wesleyan, 7. Batteries—Lewis and Draper; Beeman and Yaw. Umpire—Mr. Eaton, '95.

Seventh Men to Play the Cadets.

The annual baseball game between teams of the Seventh Regiment and West Point will be played on Saturday at West Point. The game will be called at 3 o'clock. Special trains will leave via the West Shore Railroad for West Point. Ferryboats leaving Franklin Street at 12:30 and 1 P. M. and Forty-second Street, North River, at 12:45 and 1:15 P. M. will connect with these trains. A [illegible] will be given to all visitors to witness the evening parade of the cadets, and the special train will arrive back at 8 P. M.

Out of "Ye Olde Granite Hills"

"OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN."

Into every village and hamlet of the civilized globe flows the marvellous

Londonderry Lithia

In a never-ending stream, carrying health and happiness to untold thousands. It was the delight of the old "medicine man," who pitched his wigwam near it centuries ago, and it has the confidence and indorsement of the medicine man of to-day. It cured the New-Hampshire farmers of their Rheumatism and Kidney complaints, and it cures the same diseases to-day as nothing else ever cured them. The following from "Uncle Avery," who still lives to verify his letter, is not without interest to the seeker after health:

"UNCLE AVERY."

I WANT YOU to stop advertising that LONDONDERRY LITHIA was "discovered by the doctors to be a remedy for RHEUMATISM, &c." Now, I was born right in sight of that spring of yours, have lived there ever since, and knew it would cure RHEUMATISM when your folks wore short clothes. I dipped the water with a pewter mug and filled kegs for people who had RHEUMATISM years and years before your new-fangled pumps and fancy bottling machines were invented. We old settlers were not fools, and you folks don't know any more about that water than my great-grandfather did. With all your doctors and experts who come here you did not know it would cure humors of the blood until I told you. Your fancy chemists try to tell ME what is in the water, but I tell THEM it WAS ALWAYS THERE, and that it would have stayed there and cured folks if they had never been born! I may seem crusty, but I don't like to see you folks try to shove all the credit of discovering this spring on doctors and fancy apothecaries.

Yours for justice, J. M. AVERY.

To the Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co., Nashua, N. H.

☞ There are many who seek to imitate this famous old water, who offer all kinds of so-called "lithia waters," but the public will not have them. They call for "LONDONDERRY," and insist upon getting it.

STILL AND SPARKLING. Sold Everywhere.

New-York Office, 76 Broad St.

GOSSIP ABOUT VALKYRIE.

The Challenging Yacht to be Launched in a Few Days.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch to the Central News from Glasgow says: "The new yacht Valkyrie III. will be launched to-morrow. It is ascertained as nearly as possible that her length is 90 feet, her beam 26 feet, and her dead weight 300 tons She will be the largest yacht that ever competed for the America's Cup. Her keel, which weighs seventy tons, is shorter, deeper, and heavier than the keels of the previous Valkyries. Her mainsail will contain 5,000 square feet of canvass, and her mast, exclusive of her topmast, will be 96 feet high. Her boom will be 120 feet long, and extend 20 feet beyond the taffrail."

The foregoing dimensions, while they are doubtless inexact in some respects, come very near being correct.

The publication of the above dispatch from Glasgow has provoked a variety of conflicting statements in the same line. The United Press learnt, however, that authentic information in regard to the dimensions of the boat is scrupulously withheld, and it is safe to say that all positively worded statements on the subjects are merely bits of guesswork. Commenting upon the Central News dispatch, a prominent yachtsmen said this afternoon:

"They have obviously guessed at the length of the boat. She will certainly be not less than 130 feet over all, and her beam will probably be 24 feet, with a draught of 17 to 18 feet. Her mainsail must exceed 5,000 square feet, as it is understood that her total sail area will be about 12,000 feet."

Efforts were made to mislead the public as to the time of launching the new boat, but it is privately intimated that she will take the water next Monday.

A representative of the United Press called at Lord Dunraven's residence in London to-day. His Lordship, however, refused to make any statement or answer any of the questions put to him by the reporter regarding the dimensions of the new Valkyrie or the time of her launching.

All the yachting world hold the belief that it is virtually settled that the Ailsa will compete with the Valkyrie III. in American waters before the races for the America's Cup. The Valkyrie III. is expected to sail in the Mersey regatta on June 20.

Mr. Henry Allen's ten-rater, Dakotah, is being fitted with new sails of such dimensions as will make her a twelve-rater.

Rules for the Combined Cruise.

The joint committee of the Atlantic and Larchmont Yacht Clubs has prepared a set of rules to govern the racing on the course of the yachts of these two clubs next July. John F. Lovejoy was elected Chairman of the committee, and the rules agreed upon will be printed shortly and sent to the members of each club. The classification was the only subject that caused any discussion, and this was finally made a combination of the classifications of the two clubs. The number of classes, though, have been considerably reduced, and in several instances two, as they appear in the club books, have been made one. The time allowance will be figured on the 60 per cent. basis.

Orders for Knickerbocker Yachtsmen.

Fleet Captain George C Drake of the Knickerbock Yacht Club has issued the following orders under instructions from the Commodore:

The club will go into commission Saturday, May 25, at 5 o'clock, after which the usual ceremonies will be held.

There will be a "Ladies' Sail" and review of the fleet on Decoration Day. Captains of sloops and catboats will have their mainsails and schooners their foresails and mainsails set, at 12 o'clock, all ready to slip their moorings. All Captains will report aboard the flag ship at 11:30 A. M., when the final orders will be given. The flag officers will review the fleet immediately after the meeting.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 22.—Passed West—Steam yacht Orienta, E. A. Ladew.

Passed East—Steam yacht Katrina and sloop yacht Swannara, J. D. Barrett.

Schooner yacht Romona, Commodore H. M. Gillig, left here this afternoon for Larchmont, and sloop yacht Eidolon, Mr. Crosby, for the eastward.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The schooner yacht Sachem, Vice Commodore F. G. Adams, and John L. Moore, arrived at New-London Monday night from Port Jefferson, and anchored in the outer harbor. On board were Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. Ceballos. The Sachem will cruise eastward as far as the Vineyard and then return to New-York.

—The fin-keel yacht Mayel, Sidney C. Hartshorne of New-York, has been put in condition for the coming season. Capt. Crandall Keeney will again be her sailing master. Mr. Hartshorne and family will arrive at Eastern Port June 5, when the Mayel will be put in commission.

—Charles Ferguson of Groton will put a new fin-keel yacht overboard this week which he expects will show more speed than any other boat of her measurement afloat. She will be made ready to meet any boat that may be put against her.

—The opening and review of the Canarsie Yacht Club will take place on Saturday, June 1. The review will begin at 1:30 o'clock, the start being made from the clubhouse at Sands Point.

—The Kill Von Kull Yacht Club will have its annual regatta on Decoration Day. The yachts will sail over the club course off Port Richmond, S. I.

—The Judge, formerly the Marietta, W. J. Arkell's steam yacht, is having a new pilot house put on at Crane's Basin, South Brooklyn.

—The schooner yacht Coronet, with A. C. James and party of friends from this city, has arrived at Fort Monroe, Va.

—Francis G. Landon has chartered the schooner yacht Glendoveer, which was built last year from designs by Henry J. Gielow.

—Alfred C. Harrison has chartered the steam yacht Viking. The Viking is at Tebo's, being overhauled and painted.

—C. L. Hubbard has not yet decided whether he will put his steam yacht Kalolah in commission this season.

—The steam yacht Narwhal, Charles H. Osgood, owner, is being made ready for cruising at Norwich, Conn.

—Commodore D. W. Kohn of the Pavonia Yacht Club has purchased the schooner yacht Azalea.

—The Sea Cliff Yacht Clubhouse will be opened for the season on Decoration Day.

—James A. Garland, Jr., has chartered Wilson Marshall's schooner Atlantic.

—W. K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant has arrived at Gibraltar.

LENOX TENNIS CLUB GAMES.

Wyeth Wins a Place in the Finals by Defeating McLean.

The Lenox Tennis Club continued its members' handicap tennis tournament yesterday afternoon on the courts at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. The club has taken a new lease of life, to judge from the interest taken in the games. The women's singles were begun, and a few matches were played in the men's singles.

Lorraine Wyeth won a place in the finals by defeating F. B. McLean in a close contest. Wyeth played rather below his usual standard, but managed to overhaul his opponent, who was unable to use his start of 14 points to advantage.

A capital contest took place in the preliminary round of the women

HENLEY CREW WORK WELL

Mile Rowed Six Seconds Slower Than Record Time.

NO CHANGE IN THE CREW'S MAKE-UP

The Cornell Men Only Get Practice at Present Once a Day—Courtney Is Satisfied with the Progress.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 22.—The Henley crew of Cornell University yesterday afternoon was able to get a trial spin on the lake, the first since yesterday. The weather has been a severe handicap upon the work of the crew on account of a stiff north wind, which makes it impossible for a shell to live on the rough water. Yesterday, however, the wind died down about 4 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock Coach Courtney had the Henley, 'Varsity, and freshman crews out on the lake. A few scraps were indulged in, the Henley crew being the winner in each case, the 'Varsity second, and the freshmen third.

There has been no change in the make-up of the crew since the official list was given out. Hamilton still hits the stroke up to 50 with perfect ease, and many have an idea that on certain days, when Courtney refuses to allow any one to accompany him on the launch, that the stroke exceeds 50, for there never was a crew turned out by Courtney yet that did not have "something up their sleeves" when called upon.

At present the men are rowing short sleeves. In the race with the English crews, the Henley regulations call for long sleeves. This will be a certain handicap to the boys when they arrive on the other side, but it is expected after a week's practice they will become accustomed to it and their work will be up to the standard.

The best time that the Cornell Henley crew has made on the lake course is 6:57. This is 6 seconds slower than the record time for the Henley course, which is 6:51. Last year the Oleander Club won the race in 7:12. Of course, the Henley race is against the current, and there time comparisons are not reliable, but the fact that the Cornell crew is able to row on still water this early in the season within 6 seconds of the record time is a very clear indication that it is a very fast crew, and will make things lively and interesting for the crack English oarsmen.

It must be remembered that at present the Cornell crew is only able to get out for practice once a day, and that at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and when the boys have put in a hard day's work with the brain and most of them with the muscle, also, as they are nearly all taking the mechanical course. The sea voyage, while it will probably reduce them in weight, will invigorate them, and, arriving on the other side, situated pleasantly and with nothing else to do but row as often as the coach deems advisable, it is predicted that they will be more than a match for their opponents.

Courtney is constantly studying the time made over the Henley course, and comparing the time made by his men, and there is a very evident confidence on his part that the comparison is satisfactory.

Commodore Hastings left Ithaca Monday night for Philadelphia to complete arrangements for the Pennsylvania-Cornell freshmen race to be held on Cayuga Lake June 12. On Wednesday he will sail for Europe, so as to anticipate the arrival of the crew by a week.

THE BETTING AND RACING MUDDLE.

Plans Discussed for a Clearing House, but Nothing Done.

At the meeting of The Jockey Club Stewards held yesterday afternoon nothing was done that was made public looking toward a settlement of the puzzling betting situation. The theory is that this cannot be done, and that betting is not recognized by the ruling organization of the turf. As, however, they have advised against the passing of money at the tracks between the bettors and the layers of the odds, both factions think they should informally, at least, take some action which will semi-officially recognize the establishment of some sort of a clearing house where the bettors and layers may meet to settle their accounts.

It is understood that a thoroughly responsible bookmaker, one of the wealthiest on the turf, has offered to open a proprietary club, and assume all the responsibility for the conduct of the same if he can get the indorsement of The Jockey Club to the plan. This would seem to be the best possible way out of the present snarl, as his proposition was that no bookmaker, horse owner, trainer, or would-be bettor, should be eligible to admission without the approval of a committee of The Jockey Club. For some reason, which was said to have to do with the division of possible profits of running the club, the scheme was not accepted.

A number of bookmakers held a meeting at the Coleman House yesterday, at which Henry Stedeker acted as Chairman. A proposition was made to lease a building or part of a building somewhere between Twenty-third and Thirty-third Streets, where bookmakers could meet their clients in the morning and evening before and after the races. About a dozen men were present, but no action was taken, and the meeting adjourned until Friday in hopes that some action might be taken by The Jockey Club members before that time, looking to the establishment of some sort of a clearing house for the betting fraternity.

Another story about town was to the effect that one of the gentlemen identified with the National Horse Show Association had secured a refusal for a lease of rooms in the Holland Building, at Broadway and Fortieth Street, where he proposed to establish a proprietary club for the use of the betting men who wish to meet and settle after the races. The story about the proposed lease is all right, but the establishment of the club is not looked very favorably upon by the betting fraternity.

At The Jockey Club meeting the most important business announced as having been transacted was the appointment of Mr. August Belmont as a committee of one to arrange details for the proposed Fall meeting at Morris Park.

Francis Trevelyan, a well-known writer on racing topics, was selected as a Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the Pimlico Driving Club's race meeting at Baltimore, which begins June 3.

The Stewards also decided that "Doc" S. W. Streett's horse should be declared out of their engagements, and that he should be held responsible for all their minor forfeits which had accrued to the date of his disqualification.

MR. MORGAN WAS IN A HURRY.

How He Came from Maine to Help Out the Racing People.

A Maine newspaper tells this interesting story in connection with Mr. E. D. Morgan's appointment as a member of the State Racing Commission. Mr. Morgan was in Maine buying horses a week ago last Wednesday, accompanied by a well-known dealer.

"On reaching Livermore Falls," says the chronicler, "Mr. Morgan found a telegram awaiting him from August Belmont. It stated that Gov. Morton declined to sign the Gray racing bill until he was informed by Mr. Morgan personally that he would be one of the Commissioners of Racing, to act under the provisions of the bill. * * *

"So Mr. Morgan decided to abandon the balance of his Maine trip, and return at once to New-York. He telegraphed Mr. George Alden, General Traffic Agent of the Maine Central Railroad Company at Waterville, to give him a special train and the right of way from Livermore Falls, Me., to New-York City. The arrangements were made, and the Morgan express left Livermore Falls at 5:15 P. M., arriving in New-York City at 6:40 A. M., Thursday. Only absolutely necessary stops were made, such as stops for changing engines, &c. In Maine the only halts were at Leeds Junction, Lewiston, and Portland. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that the Morgan express made some very fast time on this memorable trip across the New-England States. The 110 miles between Portland and Boston were covered in about two hours and fifteen minutes, whereas the running time of ordinary trains is about four hours.

"There wasn't a hitch in the arrangements from Livermore Falls to New-York, and no accidents or mishaps of any kind. Mr. Morgan called on Gov. Morton at once, and without delay was made a member of the Racing Board of Commissioners of New-York, the personnel being Mr. Sanford, Mr. Belmont, and Mr. Morgan."

Mr. Morgan returned to Maine last week, and completed his purchase of horses there.

GOOD TROTTING AT BALTIMORE.

Pimlico Spring Meeting Opened with Excellent Sport.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22.—The opening of the Pimlico Spring harness meeting to-day was a most auspicious one, the weather being fine, the track in fairly good condition, and the sport high class. Had it not been for the rain of yesterday, the going would have been excellent, and the time made in each heat fully three seconds faster. The fields in the 2:22 trot and the 2:37 trot were so large as to be very unwieldly, but Starter Walker got them away remarkably well. After laying up the first heat, Faikland went out and won the 2:22 trot with comparative ease.

Robert C. was the favorite for the 2:14 pace, and, though he won it in straight heats, Queen Gothard and Maud P. gave him a hot race. In the third heat he beat the former mare by only a short head, and was completely tired out. King Albert, winner of the 2:37 trot, took a record of 2:22¼ in the third heat of this, his first race, and could have easily beaten 2:20 had it been necessary. The summaries:

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Falkland, b. s., by Happy Medium, dam Toto, by Princeps, (Payne)	5	1	1	1
Maud E., ch. m., by Clifford, (Henderson)	1	2	2	7
Kitty R., b. m., (McCarthy)	2	8	3	2
Kate, blk. m., (Barnes)	8	3	4	3
Ashby Girl, gr. m., (Tyson)	3	14	15	13
Kolens, b. m., (Campbell)	6	4	13	4
Snip Nose, b. m., (Flemming)	4	2	14	10
Brutus Girl, blk. m., (McCrory)	10	6	5	15
Alexie Sherman, br. m., (Beaver)	7	10	9	5
Billy Ackerson, b. g., (Haight)	15	7	6	9
Maggie Campbell, ch. m., (Merrifield)	9	9	12	6
Julia O., b. m., (Bedford)	11	13	7	12
B. L. C., b. g., (Rank)	13	15	11	8
Lady Hannis, b. m., (Shreve)	14	12	10	14
Bay Wilkes, b. g., (Pusey)	12	11	8	11
H. R. C., b. g., (Cummings)	dis.			

Time—2:22¼; 2:21¼; 2:22; 2:22.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Robert C., b. g., by Thorndale-Idol, dam Lassie, breeding unknown, (Rumsey)	1	1	1	
Queen Gothard, b. m., (Hatch)	2	3	2	
Maud P., gr. m., (Beaver)	3	2	3	
Dan Tucker, b. s., (Fear)	4	4	4	
Simmons, b. g., (Barnes)	dis.			

Time—2:17½; 2:16¼; 2:16.

2:37 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

King Albert, b. c., by King Nutwood, dam by Voucher, (Tyson)	1	1	1	
Oakland Prince, b. g., (Haight)	5	2	2	
Agatha, b. m., (Cummings)	2	5	4	
Prince Purdy, b. g., (Clayton)	3	3	6	
Augustine A., b. m., (Harlow)	10	6	3	
M. C., ch. g., (Fahrney)	4	8	5	
Dart, ch. g., (Myers)	11	7	5	
Nannie, gr. m., (Hentchel)	9	9	7	
Clodia, b. m., (Payne)	7	11	12	
Freeman R., br. g., (Egbert)	13	8	11	
Farsalia, b. m., (Barnes)	12	10	9	
Felicia, b. m., (M. McGinness)	6	dis.		
Belle Arts b. s., (Fear)	dis.			

Time—2:23½; 2:22½; 2:22¼.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

Good Sport Promised in Each of the Six Events to be Run.

When the weather yesterday turned out to be perfect for racing, the mistake made by the Brooklyn Jockey Club in not postponing their races set for Tuesday for twenty-four hours was very apparent. The track might have been a bit heavier, but the weather was infinitely pleasanter for the patrons of racing, and they would have turned out in larger numbers than they did on Tuesday. The races themselves would probably have been bettered also.

The outlook is for a fair day's sport this afternoon, and the card includes a number of very good class horses in the several events. In fact, taken as a whole, the sport should be as good as any that has been had this year.

The Clover Stakes, at five furlongs, looks to be a gift to Mr. Belmont, whose flying filly Floretta looks to outclass all the rest of the starters named. The other stake, the Falcon, at a mile and a sixteenth, promises to be a closer contest. All of the over-night contests promise to make close and exciting races.

Entries for the several events to be run this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Rubicon	123	Wernberg	112
Jack of Spades	112	Patrician	112
Sister Mary	108	Hermanita	95

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Rey El Santa Anita	125	Peacemaker	120
Stowaway	108	Ed Kearney	100
Our Jack	103	Equity	100
Assignee	97	Marshall	97
Aurelian	90		

THIRD RACE.—The Clover Stakes of $2,000, for fillies two years old, to the winner $1,500, to the second horse $300, and to the third horse $200. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Floretta	122	Arduth	115
Tenderness	115	Religion	115
Axiom	115	Belle Amie	115
Fascination	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Falcon Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds, to the winner $1,500, to the second horse $300, and to the third horse $200, selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Bright Phoebus	112	Maretti	99
Sun Up	107	Miley	97
Langdon	104	Irish Reel	96
Monte Carlo	103	Bombazette	92

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 each, $100 to second, and $50 to third. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Sir Carleton	108	Arline	107
Ogdensburg	105	Bloomer	105
Nick Johnson	105	Hanovarian	103
Septour	103	Dr. Wylie	103
Wellman	103	Trident	100
Annie Lyle	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a furlong.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Long Beach	108	Chiswick	108
St. Michael	108	Sandowne	104
Harry Alonzo	104	Baroness	95

OF INTEREST TO HORSEMEN.

—The suit of the Lindon Park Blooded-Horse Association against James W. Hope, Chairman of the Linden Township Committee, to recover $5,000 paid by the association for one year's license to operate a race track at Linden, was tried at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday before Judge Van Syckel. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

—Lieut. Victor Lindholm, riding master of the Orange Riding Club, has decided to undertake a trip on horseback to Chili, a distance of over 7,000 miles. He will ride his favorite stud Joe, and will travel every step of the distance upon him, doing most of his riding at night to escape the scorching rays of the sun. He expects to be back in nine months.

—Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania yesterday signed the Anti-pool bill. All the poolrooms at Essington were closed up.

NEW LEE RIFLE FOR THE NAVY

It Is the Arm Used by the British Army.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary Herbert has aproved the unanimous recommendation of the Naval Small Arms Board that the new Lee rifle be adopted as the service weapon, and as soon as a contract with the inventor, J. P. Lee of Connecticut, is completed, proposals will be secured from arms makers to manufacture and deliver the 10,000 guns required.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 22.—James P. Lee of this city, the inventor of the Lee magazine gun, which has been adopted by the Naval Small Arms Board, has been called to Washington to confer with the Navy Department, Friday of this week. The order was served through Lieut. Twining of the Naval Board this afternoon.

James P. Lee, the inventor of the new gun that is to be used in the navy, was born in Xawick, Scotland, in 1831, and spent the first nineteen years of his life on the Scottish border and in Canada West. He began his experiments with the magazine gun in the lumber region of Wisconsin in 1862. He secured a contract in 1864 from Secretary Stanton for a breech loader for the army, which was made at Milwaukee.

The first Lee magazine gun was made by the Remingtons, and the old style is now in use in the United States Navy. In Great Britain half a million of these guns have been made, and are now in use in the British Army. The inventor originated the new gun at Ilion, in New-York, while identified with the Remingtons, but finished the arm in this city, where he has resided during the last three years.

The wife of the inventor died in London six years ago. His son, George M. Lee, a magazine gun expert, is now in London, attending to the manufacture of the Lee gun that is used by the British Army. The health of the inventor has been greatly impaired during the last year. He was completely overcome by the announcement of his latest triumph.

THE VEGETARIANS HAVE A FETE

They Also Learn Why Animal Life Is Sacred to Buddha's Children.

The Vegetarian Society had a fête in its rooms, in One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday, with Mrs. Arthur Haviland as hostess for the day. The members listened to a paper upon "Vegetarianism in the Far East," by Margherita Arlina Hamm Fales, wife of an ex-Consul to China.

"Vegetarianism has a literature of its own in the East," said the reader. "It is a matter of religious faith and duty among many Buddhist and Taoist sects, and is a hygienic principle inculcated by doctors and philosophers of high degree. It is an economic doctrine preached by statesmen and political thinkers from early antiquity.

"Here are some of the reasons given by great moralists for not taking animal life:

"'The soul of your father may look out through the eyes of a tiger, and your grandfather may live again in the bullock which draws your plow.

"'Who kills the ox which plows his field and turns his mill is an ingrate as well as a malefactor.

"'From Buddha sprang all life, and it is forever sacred. From Buddha it came, and unto Buddha it goes. It was one, it became separate and diverse, and one it becomes again.

"'No one willingly will eat those of his kindred, and no one knows what forms his kindred from time to time assume.'

"When we speak of flour we call to mind one variety. In the far East they have an infinite number of kinds. My interpreter told me he knew of fifty, and he was acquainted only with the market of one small city. My amah, or lady's maid, gave me a similar list. Among them are flours made of substances varying from seaweed and lotus to radishes and beans. All that I tasted in cooked form were excellent."

PLANS FOR POPULAR SUMMER CONCERTS

Association of Society Women to Give Music in Madison Square Garden.

A number of society women, desiring to provide popular concerts during the warm season, have just organized the Summer-night Concert Association, and propose to give a series of orchestral concerts in Madison Square Garden at popular prices during the six weeks beginning with July 15.

It is also proposed to solicit subscriptions for stock in the association, at $5 a share, no person to take more than twenty shares, and the value to be returned in tickets if desired.

The Garden is to be made cool and pleasant, with plants and fountains, and the programmes are to include the best classic, popular, and dance music.

The officers of the association are: President—Mrs. Vanderpoel; Vice Presidents—Miss Breese and Mrs. A. S. Mills; Treasurer—Mrs. Nicholas Fish; Secretary—Mrs. Fay Pierce.

Among the stockholders are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Frank L. Ives, Miss Amy Fay, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. Winthrop Chandler, Miss Callender, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Miss Ferriss, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Miss Barcalow, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, and Mrs. Charles Russell Treat.

ESCAPE PLAN OF PRISONERS FOILED

Almost Tunneled a Way to Liberty—The Scheme Discovered by Accident.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 22.—The escape of many prisoners from the State prison was prevented to-day by the accidental discovery of a tunnel through the wall that was almost completed.

"Steve" Russell, a United States prisoner, who was employed as a runner and frequently sent to a wall tower to get oil, found an opportunity to make duplicate keys to the tower room. These were distributed among a number of prisoners similarly employed, who took every occasion to drop into the room and dig away at the tunnel, the mouth of which they contrived to carefully conceal.

This morning a guard who knew that Russell had no business in the tower, saw him enter and followed him in, with the result that the tunnel was found. Russell admitted enough to show that there were many in the conspiracy.

Riverside Baptist Church Dedicated.

The Riverside Baptist Church, Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was dedicated last night. The Rev. James A. Francis, the pastor, presided. The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, offered prayer. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Ellis, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

R. V. Lewis, Treasurer of the church, read a statement in which he said that the building cost $113,800. Except one debt to the City Mission and an interest-bearing debt of $30,000, there is only $3,800 still due.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 22—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, westerly winds, becoming variable.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, warmer, variable winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, warmer, variable or southerly winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, northeasterly winds, becoming variable. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, northerly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair in northern, showers in southern portion, warmer, northerly winds, becoming easterly. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers in northern portion, warmer in northern portion, northeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, northeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, showers, warmer in northern portion, northeasterly winds. LOUISIANA, showers, warmer in northern portion, northeasterly winds, high on the coast. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness, with possibly showers in extreme western portion, fair in eastern portion, warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds, becoming southerly. ILLINOIS, generally fair, warmer in northern portion, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, showers, warmer in the interior, northeasterly winds, high on the coast, indications of a storm in the Western Gulf. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers, warmer in western portion, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, showers, warmer in southern portion, northerly winds, becoming southerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. UPPER MICHIGAN, LOWER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair in northern, increasing cloudiness in southern portion, high southerly winds, with conditions favorable for severe local storms in southern portion. IOWA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, increasing southerly winds, conditions favorable for severe local storms in northern portion. MISSOURI, increasing cloudiness, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, cooler in western portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. SOUTH DAKOTA and NEBRASKA, increasing cloudiness and threatening weather, cooler in western portions, high southerly winds, becoming northerly, conditions favorable for severe local storms in eastern portions. KANSAS, increasing cloudiness, with showers in extreme southern portion, warmer in western portion, southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, cooler in eastern portion, northwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf from Corpus Christi to Pensacola. The pressure is relatively low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Rocky Mountain slope. A storm of moderate intensity is central north of Montana, and there are indications of a storm in the Western Gulf. An area of high pressure covers the Atlantic States and the Central Valleys, and the pressure is high on the Northern Pacific coast. The barometer has risen in the South Atlantic States and on the Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen in New-England, the lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Gulf States and risen generally in all the other districts except on the New-England coast. Showers have occurred on the Atlantic coast from New-England to Florida, and in the Western Gulf States. Showers will occur in the Gulf States and the Lower Mississippi Valley, and fair weather will prevail in the other districts. Rising temperature is indicated for nearly all the districts. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: Texas—Columbia, 1.80; Luling, 2.20; San Marcos, 1.90.

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A high-class family hotel, of quiet elegance; choicest location; cuisine of superior excellence; choice furnished and unfurnished Apartments; accommodations for transients. THOMAS B. GALE, Proprietor.

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AT ONCE, FOR SUMMER OR LONGER.—In private family, by family of two and baby, two rooms and bathroom; furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged; location between 81st and 86th Sts., West. B. C., Box 112 Times.

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A VERY CHOICE SALE.

RICH, ELEGANT FURNITURE,

ORIENTAL RUGS, PAINTINGS,

FINE GILT CANDELABRA, CHANDELIERS,

FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANOS,
SUPERB OAK DINING SUIT, &c., &c.
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One of the choicest sales of the season. Exquisite Parlor Furniture, Cabinets, Mirrors, beautiful Solid Mahogany and Carved Oak Bedroom Suits, Dressers, Couches, Dainty Parlor Pieces.

A GRAND CARVED OAK DINING SUIT, COST OVER $700.
COSTLY GILT BRONZE CANDELABRA, CHANDELIERS, &c., &c.,
With other choice consignments added to the above makes an unusually rich and attractive sale.

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SATURDAY, 3 P. M.

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SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.
Works by Artists of Good Reputation.
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Students may begin any time; open all Summer. Also Summer school at Asbury Park N. J.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
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TUTORING.—By experienced teacher, (Harvard;) would travel; has traveled in Europe. WENDELL, Box 75, 1,242 Broadway.

Instruction—Country Schools.

Camp Scoia, Lake George, Summer Camp for Boys. Best references. Terms moderate. Address Scofield and La Fayette, 8 West 71st St., W. H. Scofield, Princeton, '89. F. M. La Fayette, Williams, '92.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT NANTUCKET.—For boys wishing to do special work, and boys wishing to make up college conditions; delightful home life. For infomation inquire F. P. JOHNSON, 578 5th Av.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT THE PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) Military Academy.—Location healthful; care and instruction excellent. Send for circular to Col. LOUIS H. ORLEMAN, Principal.

Teachers.

TEACHERS WANTED—Gentlemen: Penmanship and drawing, with history, Latin, or French, for first-class day school; classics, first-class day school; classics, Episcopalian, salary liberal; principal for grammar school, salary, $1,000, married gentleman preferred; natural sciences, Methodist; rhetoric and oratory, as assistant professor. Ladies: Piano and singing, Episcopalian; French, Parisian. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New-York.

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Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH PROVISIONS AND PROVENDER for the New-York Navy Yard.—May 8, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Provisions and Provender for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened June 5, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon June 5, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard 165,000 pounds fresh beef, 165,000 pounds fresh vegetables, 150,000 pounds fresh bread, 200,000 pounds of navy biscuit, 120,000 pounds ice; also a quantity of provender. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Office of the Quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., May 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 19th day of June, 1895, for Building Materials, Plumbing Materials, Stationery, Water and Gas Pipe, Hardware, Tools, Paints, Glass, and other miscellaneous stores specified on schedules to be had on application here. Inclose proposals in envelope marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DAVIDS ISLAND, N. Y. H., May 15, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., June 15, 1895, and then opened, for furnishing gasolene here during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1895. Information furnished on application. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for gasolene," and addressed to J. W. SUMMERHAYES, A. Q. M.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

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and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 880 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 50 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

CONNECTICUT.

THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES,

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Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y., or Deal Beach, N. J.

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SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

Will open about middle of June.
The leading, the largest, and best appointed at Sea Bright. Send for terms and pamphlet.
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This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address
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Eighteenth season under the present popular management; all modern improvements; opens June 1. W. H. STOYLE.

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One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

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Steam heat; sun parlors. R. HALPIN.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN AVENUE,
PEMBERTON COTTAGES.
Exceptionally large rooms, facing the sea. Table and appointments the best. Five minutes' walk from depot. Stabling. Address Box 2.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH

NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.
Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.
Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.
We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.
FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.
Mr. W. K. Hill will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, and at his office, 3 Park Place, for one week, beginning May 20, where he will be pleased to meet interested parties, or if desired will call at residence.

White Mountains.

THE LEADING RESORT OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., FOR THE RELIEF OF HAY FEVER.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

For years the Summer home of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Quiet and homelike. Season, June 15—Oct. 1. Reasonable rates and special inducement to families. W. A. BARRON, Mgr.
Circulars at "The Outlook," 3 Park Place, and Raymond & Whitcomb's.

BARRON'S WHITE MT. HOTELS.

FABYAN'S, CRAWFORD HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE.
For reservation of rooms and rates apply to OSCAR G. BARRON, Mgr.,
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, until June 1. After that, Fabyan's, N. H.

NEW-YORK.

Millbrook Inn,

Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. by New-York Central R. R., via Dutchess Junction. Arrangements can now be made. Address,
THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 20.
N. S. HOWE, PROPRIETOR.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS, PAWLING, N. Y.
Mr. Howe will be at the Windsor Hotel, New-York, from May 13 to June 1, mornings.

Sharon Springs, N.Y.

Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Fernecliff Hotel and Cottages, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verand

LA GASCOGNE DRIFTS IN

A Broken Piston Rod Was Again the Cause of Her Delay.

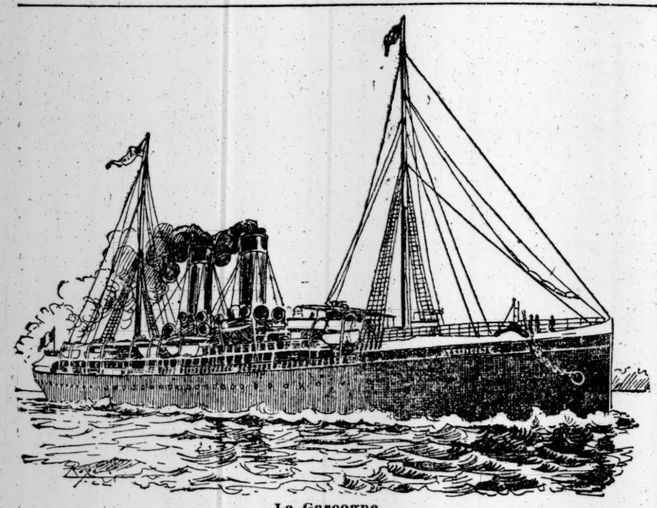
NO WORRY AMONG HER PASSENGERS

Capt. Baudelon Had Expected Her to Break Her Record—Alexander, the Artist, Among Her Passengers.

The French Line steamship La Gascogne arrived in port last evening at 7 o'clock. She was three days overdue, as she should have arrived Sunday.

She was sighted off Fire Island at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with three black balls at her masthead, which indicated that she was not under control, and could not stear clear of appraoching vessels. Her condition was not as bad as her signal indicated, but, as Capt. Baudelon did not care to take any risks, he displayed this signal during the day, and the corresponding signal at night, that no vessel might come within dangerous proximity to her.

When his vessel was close to Fire Island, he signaled that the machinery was out of order, and asked that tugs be sent to help his vessel in. The purport of his signals was at once telegraphed to Manager Forget of the French Line, in this city, and he sent the tugs Edward M. Millard and C. E. Evarts to meet La Gascogne, and bring her to her pier. This they did without an incident worthy of note.



La Gascogne.
Arrived yesterday, three days overdue.

When La Gascogne reached the upper bay she was boarded by a reporter for The New-York Times, who learned from her Captain, engineer, and others, the cause of her delay. Capt. Baudelon said:

"We left Havre and were doing so well that had nothing happened to La Gascogne she would have broken all of her former records and would have reached New-York Saturday night, as we contemplated having her do.

"We had no trouble until last Thursday morning. The weather was very pleasant and we were making extraordinary headway, when, as such things always occur without any warning, the head of the lower intermediate piston broke and we were compelled to lay to for repairs. We were then in latitude 42° longitude 49°, and right off the Banks. The morning was foggy, but we felt no fear, as we kept our whistles going all the time.

"It took us eight hours to make repairs and we then started her up again. We had been making 17½ knots an hour before we broke down, but after the repairs we thought it would not be well to push her, and so continued on our course at about 8 knots an hour.

"The experience that we had on our former unfortunate trip when we broke down and were many days overdue made us careful. Our former experience showed us the foolishness of crowding the ship and so heating her bearings, and therefore we jogged into port and made no effort to save time.

"With the perverseness that is usual in cases such as ours, the last steamer that passed us by which we could have sent information was signaled about two hours before we broke down.

"There was never at any time the least particle of danger to our ship. We saw no icebergs, and no vessels came near enough to cause us more than a moment's anxiety. As soon as I knew the ship's condition, I set my signals to keep all craft out of her way, and kept them set until the tugs came to my assistance. The weather was fine and the passengers had great consideration for me. They showed and expressed in every case confidence in the vessel, as they had every reason to do, and whatever inconvenience they suffered they were kind enough to keep from mentioning.

"The break was in the same place that it was last February, and possibly resulted from the same cause, although her piston had been strengthened, as we all supposed, sufficiently to prevent a similar accident occurring again.

"After La Gascogne's former accident the company had her thoroughly repaired, and an extra heavy piston, or piston head, as you call it here, put in. This weighed 800 pounds more than the former one, and was supposed to be able to withstand any pressure that might be put upon it. But it did not, and the accident happened.

"The pistonhead broke diagonally through, just where it was joined to the rod, and, of course, was thereafter useless. Our engineer patched it up, but we did not dare to put the extreme pressure on it after it had been mended.

"If we had not had to stop to make repairs none of the passengers would have known that anything had occurred, so slight was the noise of the breaking. None of the crew became excited, and when the passengers were told of the trouble they took it in good part."

The cabin passengers, of whom there were ninety-four, all told stories similar to that of the Captain, and said that their notice was first attracted to the accident by the ship laying to to make repairs. Many of them were spoken to, and none expressed regret that the accident had happened. They said they at no time felt any anxiety about the ship, and really enjoyed the few extra days on the ocean that the breakdown had given to them.

La Gascogne was opposite her pier a little after 5 o'clock, but, instead of stopping, drifted over to Weehawken, despite the efforts of the tugs to stop her. Agent Forget watched her from the pierhead.

"Dear me! I wonder if she will ever get in?" he said.

After an hour's fight against an incoming tide, the ship was finally tied up and her passengers landed.

Among the passengers on La Gascogne was John Alexander, the American artist, who has won the honors in the Champ de Mars Salon for three successive years. Mr. Alexander has lived in Paris since 1892, and during that time has been elected Associe, and the following year Societaire, of the Salon, the latter being the highest distinction given.

Mr. Alexander will have a studio at Seabright, N. J., until his return to Paris in the Autumn, and will be engaged also in Washington, where he has an important commission from the Government for mural decorations in the new Congressional Library Building. Among his latest portraits are those of Mrs. Randolph Coolidge, now on exhibition in the Boston Gallery of Fair Women; Mark Twain, and Marcellus Hartley of New-York.

It will be recalled, as was told in The New-York Times at the time, that La Gascogne sailed from Havre Jan. 26 last and did not arrive here until Feb. 11. At that time there was much anxiety felt for her safe arrival after she had been overdue a few days. When she arrived safely it was found that one of her piston heads had been broken, and that after it had been mended it had broken again. Upon her arrival at this port at that time, she was fully repaired, as was supposed, and her machinery strengthened. Since then her trips have been made in a satisfactory manner.

As originally built, her engine was a triple-expansion one, but when she was overhauled last January a quadruple-expansion engine was placed in her. This caused more pressure upon her intermediate cylinder, the one that gave out on both occasions.

Her daily runs on this trip, until her breakdown, averaged 420 miles a day; after the breakdown they averaged about 190 miles a day. Her cargo, valued at about $400,000, will be at once discharged, and an effort will then be made to have her repaired in time to make her homeward voyage Saturday.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV., AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantis & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

Brooklynites have always looked to us for the right things, and the bright things, in Little Boys' Clothes.

Many of the oldest inhabitants can remember getting their first "Pant Suit" in our store, and are now patronizing the same store for their children and grandchildren.

New-Yorkers are just beginning to realize the superiority of our Little Boys' Clothes. Not as rapidly as we'd like, or the clothes deserve, but then, we are in no hurry.

New-Yorkers are not slow, and we'll be here long enough for everybody to find us out.

Little Boys' Suits from $3.50 to Luxury.

Gentlemen's Pajamas—$3, $4, and $5 Sorts—$2.
500 Solid Silver-trimmed Umbrellas, $3. Worth $5.
Boys' Negligée Shirts, Special, $1.00.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?

BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GOOD, ANYWAY, FOR THE HARDWARE STORES

Insurrection Brewing in Creek Nation —Due to Filching from a Fund.

EUFALA, Indian Territory, May 22.—An insurrection has broken out in the Creek Nation against the tribal heads of the Government. Armed bands are marching on Okmulgee, the capital. Seventy-five men left a rendezvous near here this morning, and, it is said, were joined by 100 more from New-Yorker, an Indian town. In addition to this, news has reached here that five other Indian towns have sent forty men each to join the insurgents in their march on the capital.

The trouble, it is claimed, is because of alleged misappropriation by the Creek head of the Government of a part of the Creek fund, which was to have been paid out per capita to the Indian citizens. Esparheche, who led the insurrection in 1883, is said to be at the head of the present trouble.

The Council is in session at Okmulgee. The insurgents declare they will go there to see that the Council investigates the matter and compel the Chief, L. C. Perryman, to resign and set up Hotulke Amarthetler, the second Chief, in his stead. The hardware stores here did a big business in munitions of war yesterday.

THE ITALIANS WERE PROTECTED

Gov. O'Ferrall's Answer to a Complaint by Baron Fava.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Department of State, at the instance of Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, telegraphed the Governor of Virginia yesterday that 125 Italians who had contracted in New-York to work for the Southwest Virginia Improvement Company as stonecutters, it was represented, were being ill-treated, deprived of food, and detained by force at Pocahontas; that the company was endeavoring to force them to work in the coal mines in the place of striking miners, contrary to their contract, and that Virginia troops were coercing them.

The department requested the Governor to institute a prompt investigation and give due protection in case of need. This morning the department received a telegram from Gov. O'Ferrall, saying that he had communicated with the commandant of Virginia troops at Pocahontas, and had been informed by him that rations were issued daily to Italians, and that there was no suffering or destitution. The Governor also said that 134 were at work and 106, not desiring to work, were put upon the cars and returned to New-York, adding that he was sure these men were put under guard simply as a precautionary measure.

These facts were promptly communicated to Baron Fava.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, May 22.—The following new companies were incorporated to-day:

The Leonard & Gilmore Company of the village of Dexter, Jefferson County—To manufacture and sell doors, window frames, building materials, wood pulp, &c.; capital, $20,000. Directors—Edgar Leonard, James A. Gilmore, William E. Leonard, and Lucy A. Leonard of Dexter.

Sherill Park Land Company of Geneva, Ontario County—To deal in real property; capital, $30,000. Directors—Oswald J. C. Rose and De Witt Hallenbeck of Geneva, and Sylvester F. Gascogne of Hartford, Conn.

South Dover Marble Company of South Dover, Dutchess County—To quarry and prepare for use marble, limestone, and other stone; capital, $20,000. Directors—Levi H. Malone of Pawling, James S. Malone of Cleveland, Ohio, and B. A. Williams and George N. Williams, Jr., of New-York City.

The Baker Underwear Company of Peekskill; capital, $60,000. Directors—John S. Baker, John N. Tilden, and Henry N. Chandler of Peekskill.

Buffalo Furniture Manufacturing Company; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Fero, William A. Hart, Fannie E. Hart, J. E. Robie, and William K. Knight of Buffalo.

Excelsior Stable Company of New-York City—To do a general livery stable and funeral-supply business; capital, $2,000. Directors—Joseph Klein, Louis Klein, and Leopold Cohen of New-York City.

TEA WITH THEIR POLITICS

Rule of the Harlem Auxiliary of the Woman's Republican Association.

BUT YESTERDAY THERE WAS NO TEA

And That Led to the Statement that the Most Interesting Feature of the Meetings Was Missing.

"It is the most interesting feature of the meetings," said Mrs. King, with decision.

"Not the most interesting," interrupted Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, "but one of the most interesting."

"Yes, the most interesting," reiterated Mrs. King. "It draws the people together and creates a social feeling."

It was the aftermath of a meeting of that very enthusiastic body of feminine politicians, the Harlem Auxiliary of the Woman's Republican Association, and the subject under discussion was tea.

Mrs. Edward Fridenberg, the President and gracious hostess, at whose house the meetings are held, always refreshes her fellow-Republicans with a cup of the cheering beverage after their struggle with knotty political questions, and it was her explanation of the reason for its omission yesterday that brought up the conversation.

Tea and politics may seem an anomaly to the average male politician, but he has never considered it necessary to envelop his political principles with the little amenities of life or sugar coat the pills of the political doctrine which he takes, if he is only the average man, semi-occasionally.

This is the way a body of women politicians meet:

It is a pretty parlor at 2,019 Fifth Avenue, the house situated only a stone's throw away from a pretty park, full of fresh, green trees and flowers.

The room is filled with comfortable chairs and couches, upon which the guests sit informally. Here and there are beautiful Oriental cabinets; a beautiful tall clock stands in one corner, and fine paintings are upon the walls.

The President sits at a table at the rear. Near her Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, the political instructor of the club, who knows more about social economy than most men; Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Treasurer of the National Republican Woman's Association and organizer for the State, a pretty little woman with a soft voice, with which she has made some very apt and telling speeches; Miss T. C. Marshall, the Treasurer; Miss Southworth, the Recording Secretary; Mrs. Belle E. Washburne, the Corresponding Secretary, and later Mrs. Wallenstein, the Vice President, in the freshest of Spring bonnets and gowns, arrives and takes a place of honor next the President, while Dr. Amelia Fendler, with roses in her cheeks as well as in her hat, admits the members at the door.

Among others present are Mrs. Philip Case, Mrs. Frederick Herring, Mrs. Lewis W. Armstrong, Mrs. M. S. Hemme, and Mrs. Volkman, who has charge of a vegetarian restaurant, and is an ardent follower of Henry George.

One of the interesting things of the modern women's club is their general amalgamation through their individual members. A club woman wears as many decorations as a distinguished General.

Mrs. Volkman, whose German tongue troubles her when she has important opinions to express, wore yesterday the little blue badge that marks a member of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, and it was not strange that when new members were proposed the name of Miss Bertha Welby, a prominent member of the Professional Woman's League, was mentioned. Mrs. Robert M. E. Livingston and Mrs. Hattie Skells were others proposed.

"Can't we put in your name, Mrs. Grasse?" asked the President, insinuatingly.

But Mrs. Grasse thought she was too busy at present, and would better wait a week, anyway.

"Oh, it takes a week before you are voted upon, anyway," called a laughing voice from the corner.

"Yes, and then we will give you two weeks after that to back out in," said another voice, and Mrs. Grasse hesitated a moment and was lost—a moral for individuals visiting women's political clubs not to join unless they are willing to adopt their principles.

"We would like to put your name down, too, Mrs. Morse," went on the President, "but I don't dare to urge it. We tread very lightly with women whose husband's are Democrats. Now, Mrs. Grasse's husband is a rank Republican, and that is quite different."

It was evident that Mrs. Morse had a strong leaning toward affiliation with the club, but she resisted for the time being.

The regular exercise for the day was a fifteen-minute reading by Mrs. Robinson from an article on social economists, particularly considering the wage earner as the man who receives money for his labor as opposed to the man who received money from the sale of products of his industry.

Mrs. Volkman didn't believe this at all.

"We are all the same all workers—the minister, farmer, the servant girl—and one is not above another. When I von makes mit his head and de udder mit his hand, the money he gets is all for his labor," she said.

"So you mean to say that you and your servant girl stand on exactly the same plane?" asked Mrs. Wallerstein.

"No, not on the same plane," answered Mrs. Volkman, "because I am smarter than my servant girl, and that is the only reason."

"Have I missed something about Henry George," asked Mrs. Fridenberg, who had been absent for several minutes.

"No, you haven't missed him, but we are going to take him up and make him a subject of discussion in the club," answered a member.

"Why, I always thought Henry George was an Anarchist," exclaimed Mrs. Wallenstein.

"No, oh, no!" came in a chorus from the club.

"He's an elegant man," said Mrs. Volkman, with fervor.

Then it was time to adjourn, but ten minutes was given Mrs. Robinson to refute Mrs. Volkman's theories, an executive meeting was held, and there was a gathering of all the members remaining to talk of tea and other things interesting.

COMING EVENTS.

—Lecture, with stereopticon, on "How the Other Half Live," in aid of the Working Women's Society, All Souls' Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

—Memorial services S. S. Cox Lodge, 269, K. P., Lexington Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, to-night, 8:15 o'clock.

—Chamber of Commerce celebration of the laying of the first Atlantic cable, Chamber of Commerce Rooms to-day, 3 P. M.

Flint's Fine Furniture

This Is a Decorative Age,

and even in the humblest homes the furnishings can be artistic. The cheapest grades are gracefully modeled, frequently copying the quaint and expensive foreign designs.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Customers can, in a measure, dispense with salesmen on account of our practical system of marking in plain figures every piece of furniture, which enables them without delay to inspect the stock. It would be impossible to enumerate all the new designs in light, airy Spring goods.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS REPRESENTING EVERY GRADE.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.

NEAR BROADWAY.

Two ways of doing business: 1) generous, 2) "businesslike."

Generous way often makes ridiculous concessions to satisfy a customer; "businesslike" way holds fast to its "own."

Generous way is economical—wastes nothing to speak of. "Businesslike" is costly—wastes customers and customers' good will.

We've tried only one way—left the other way to the other fellow. Our way's good enough.

Suits $13 to $28.
Negligée Shirts $1.50, $2, $2.50.
Russet Shoes $4 and $2.50.
Derby $3; soft hat $2.75 and $3.50.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

ONLY ONE EXAMINATION NOW

The Sculpture Society Will Alone Pass Upon Park Statues, &c.—The Committee of Experts Has Resigned.

The weekly meeting of the Park Board was held at the Arsenal yesterday. The Commissioners had scarcely begun their work when they were called upon to act on the following resignation:

Metropolitan Museum of Art,
New-York, May 11, 1895.

To the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks:

Dear Sirs: We are in receipt of a copy of resolutions adopted by the Park Commissioners respecting the examination of statues offered to the city for placing in the public parks.

As the examination of these works hereafter is referred to the National Sculpture Society by you, it is, in our opinion, not necessary that a dual examination should be made. We, therefore, resign as a committee to examine and report upon the artistic merits of statues, &c., which your honorable body has been pleased to request us to perform hitherto. We are your obedient servants,

HENRY G. MARQUAND, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
THOMAS W. WOOD, President National Academy of Design.
RICHARD M. UPJOHN, President New-York Chapter American Institute of Architects.

The resignation was accepted with regret and thanks for past services.

The contract for paving the walk around the conservatory pond was awarded to T. Hugh Bowman for $2,389.30. The unsuccessful bidders were the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, which bid $2,626, and the Neuchatel Asphalt Company, (Limited,) which bid $2,928.63. Mr. Bowman also secured the contract for the asphalt paving on Riverside Avenue for $2,062.50. The Sicilian Company bid $2,400, and the Neuchatel Company $2,662.50.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell sent a letter, which the board filed, urging the necessity of a new small park on the west side. There was vacant land, she said, on Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, while such houses as the board would need to buy were small and not valuable.

Sergt. Hugh Fitzpatrick wrote to the board on behalf of the veterans on the Park police force, asking permission to participate in the observance of Memorial Day. The permission was granted.

It was resolved to grant the usual vacations to the police. The vacations include 20 days for the Captains, 15 days each for Sergeants, 10 days for Roundsmen, 7 days for patrolmen, and 3 days for patrolmen appointed since Jan. 1, 1895.

The board resolved that during June, July, August, and September meetings should be held on the first and third Wednesday mornings of each month at 9:30.

A resolution was adopted that hereafter no teams of more than four horses driven together be allowed in the parks below the Harlem River, except by special permission. They must in any case comply with the rules of the road and the regulations of the department. It was resolved to extend the usual courtesies, including a police escort, to the parade of the Coaching Club next Saturday.

Trustees Morris K. Jesup and James M. Constable of the Natural History Museum were at the Arsenal for a conference with President King regarding the plans for an addition to the museum building.

Lawson N. Fuller appeared before the board and said that he had been charged by newspapers with violating the rules of the Park Department. He declared that he had never done so knowingly, and asked if there was any rule on record, previous to that passed yesterday, forbidding four-in-hand or six-in-hand teams in the parks. When told that there was not, he said he was glad, as it showed he couldn't have violated the rules. He admitted that it would be a bad precedent to allow any one who chose to drive six-in-hand teams in the park.

Silk Manufacturers Dine.

The Silk Association of America held its annual banquet at Delmonico's last night. The association numbers among its members prominent manufacturers of silk fabrics in the United States.

Ex-President Harrison, Gov. McKinley of Ohio, and Mayor Strong had been invited and it was expected that each would make a speech, but instead each sent a letter of regret.

Paid for the Bite with His Life.

A dog caused great excitement yesterday afternoon on East Fifty-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The street was crowded with children. Six-year-old Eddie Malloy of 301 East Fifty-ninth Street was bitten on the hand. He was taken to the Flower Hospital, where his wound was cauterized. The dog was pronounced "mad" and shot.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Jersey City, May 22.—Five small frame dwellings, in West Newark Avenue, near the western foot of the Heights, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. There were twelve families in the buildings who lost all their household goods. The total loss is $8,000. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Hogan of 125 West Forty-eighth Street, New-York.

Paterson, N. J., May 22.—The carriage factory of James Sowerbutt, on Paterson Street, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss on building and stock, $10,000; partial insurance. W. Ryan & Son, who had a shop in the building, lost $2,000 in paints and oils; no insurance.

Angelica, N. Y., May 22.—Six stores, the office of Every Week, a barber's shop, Selver's Opera House, a photograph gallery, and two lodge rooms were destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss on goods and buildings estimated at $100,000; insurance, $65,000.

Carlisle, Penn., May 22.—Fire this morning destroyed the barn and outbuildings of Jacob Bender, near this city. Sixteen head of horses and nine cows perished. Loss estimated at $7,000; partially covered by insurance.

Utica, N. Y., May 22.—The Rathbone Sawyer Company's flouring mill at Oneida was burned this morning. The mill was worth $25,000, and was insured for $10,000. It will be rebuilt.

Worcester, Mass., May 22.—The Howe & Pollard Company's mill at Hubbardston, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss between $15,000 and $20,000; insurance, $5,600.

Antigo, Wis., May 22.—The Vivant Hotel, Opera House Block, and several other buildings were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $20,000.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 22.—Fire in the mining village of Sturmerville at an early hour this morning destroyed six dwelling houses. Loss, $8,000.

Wash Goods.

Dimities.....25c.
Dotted Swiss.....40c.
formerly 50c. and 60c.
Scotch Ginghams, 15c. & 25c.
formerly 25c. to 45 c.
Swivel Silk.....35c.
Plain and Striped Crepon, 25c. to 60c.
Striped and Plaid Linen, 35 cts., formerly 50 c.
French Percales.....25c.
(for summer dresses and shirt waists).
Colored Piqué and Fancy Vesting, 45c. to 75c.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Normannia for Southampton and Hamburg.

A.—W. Amsinck, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Adams, Mrs. N. Van Ahlefeld, Count Arco, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Alsel, Miss Selma Alsel, Miss Estella Alsel, Miss Elsie Alsel, Mrs. Paulina Ahlden, Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, Miss Katnchen Alves.—B.—F. De Bary, Miss Babcock, James Baird, F. C. Baird, I. Berg, Mrs. D. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Bachman, Miss Beatrice Bachman, Miss Norma Bachman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bergmann, Miss Louise Bergmann, William P. Baltz, Mrs. W. H. Blackford, Miss Mary Blackford, Mrs. Baird, Miss Clara H. Baird, Adolph Balcer, A. Becker, N. H. Brodersen, Mrs. John Bopp, A. Beller, Daniel Bottenus, Miss Dora Bergmann, Miss Helene Bergmann, Siegmund Bergmann, John Bopp, Mrs. K. Bernet, M. Belfus, Mr. and Mrs. Bauer, M. Berowicz, Mrs. Theodore Breitenbach, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bachman, Max Brandeis, A. Buchholz, H. H. Brix.—C.—J. N. Chick, Jacob Cohen, Joseph Cross, I. I. Carpenter, Mrs. E. Czarnikow, Lewis Cohen, Mrs. Julia Chertoff, Miss Hedda Casca, Mrs. Amalia Van Cleff, J. Chuzaroff.—D.—Albert R. David, M. Domann, the Rev. H. Decker, Z. Daniel, the Rev. Stephan Dynbay, C. Duppler.—E.—Mrs. Lena d'Esterre, J. d'Esterre, G. Emsden, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Epstein, Miss Anna Engelhard, Mrs. William Edlefson, Carl Efchelman.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Fraenkel, Miss Bella Fraenkel, Miss Flora Forn, Miss Frieda Forn, Eugene Freund, Mrs. Marie Friedman, Hermann Franke.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Goldschmidt, Miss Anna Goldschmidt, Jack Goldschmidt, George Gattel, Mrs. H. L. Gargen, Raymond Gargen, Richard W. Gilder, Mrs. Helena De Kay Gilder, Miss Dorothea Gilder, George De Kay Gilder, Miss Rosamond Gilder, Miss Francesca Gilder, C. Greve, Irwin Gebhardt, Mrs. P. Gebhardt, Sigmund S. Goldwater, Dr. Henry Gauss, Miss Salina Goldwater, Miss Lulu Gassmann, Charles Gassmann.—H.—Max Heller, Barthold Huber, Simon Hirsch, F. Hill, Mrs. Emilfe Huber, Miss Frances Huber, August C. Hassey, Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Haas, Mrs. Jennie Haas, Malvin Irving Haas, Miss Alma Haas, Miss Anna H. Howell, Edward J. H. Howell, Miss Anna Heye, Mrs. H. Hecht, Miss B. Hecht, William Hartwig, Miss Bernhardine Heimann, Mrs. Bertha Hoffmeyer, Charles Heyer, Mrs. A. Hoeflich, H. Hinrichs, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hausser.—I.—L. Iten, Miss Anna M. Iten, Miss Helene Inderbitzin.—J.—Mrs. H. Joseph, Miss Rose Joseph, H. Jost, John M. Jelford, H. G. Julian, Jr., Mr. Joecenski, Miss Emma Jordan.—K.—Miss F. Kreischer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kirschberger, Miss Emma Klingelhoffer, Miss Grace Kidder, Miss Annie Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Kneisel, Mrs. Clara Kreusler, Theodore Kolischer, E. H. Kidder, Miss A. Kelsall, Oscar Koch, Mr. and Mrs. William Keuffel, Miss Gretchen Keuffel, Mrs. Rachel Kleeberg, Mr. and Mrs. I. Kaufman, Miss Rosie Kaufman, Miss Florence Kaufman, John Koelber, H. W. Kuntenbach, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Klopfe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kuhl, Otto Kisselbach, Miss Martha Kiessling, Miss Maria Khljo, Mrs. S. Keller, Max Kallscher, Paul Kesterbaum, L. Kashewaroff.—L.—Mrs. Maurice Lowry, Miss L. Loveman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Louis, Paul Larsen, Mrs. A. Langenbeck, Miss Adele Lyra, Mrs. W. Lithman, Miss H. Lithman, G. H. Lichtenberg, Miss Mary Larsen, Mrs. A. Levy, Mrs. R. Levy, Miss Sadie Levy, Harry Levy, E. Lohsand, Mrs. H. Lendry, Miss Alice Lendry, Miss Honora Lendry, E. Ladewig.—M.—M. A. Miller, Horace H. Miller, M. Michaelis, Miss Olive Mead, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mayer, Miss Leta McLendon, Miss M. Maduro, Mr. and Mrs. H. Marks, Mrs. H. Martin, Symon Mayer, R. J. Morrison, H. Marks, Adolph Mayer.—N.—Bishop Nicolaus, Mr. and Mrs. F. Neuman, G. Nernbach, Miss Nellie Nelson, Gustav Newman, Miss Martha Nagel, Miss Emilie Nehring; Mr. Newkirk, Mr. Night.—O.—Leon Osterselzer.—P.—E. T. Palmenberg, George W. Prankard, J. Philippson.—R.—Dr. Philip Quitman, O. R. Roos, Leon L. Roos, Robert A. Roos, Mme. Adolphe Roos. Ignatz Roth, Otto Roth, John Ruff, Edward Ruff, Miss Bertha Rehman Mr. and Mrs. Simon Roth, Miss Gertrude Roth, B. Reis, Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, M. F. Roos, J. S. Reinert, Charles Roedel, Mr. and Mrs. August Roedel, Julius Rosenberg.—S.—L. S. Sternbach, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smidt, Jr., G. T. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schwartz, Mrs. Theodore Shulz, Mrs. T. Strassburger, Mrs. Sigmund Strassburger, Miss Rosa McK. Steedman, Frank Scheubel, F. C. Sarg, Mrs. Charles W. Saacke, Herbert Saacke, Edgar Saacke, Miss Adele Saacke, Mrs. Joseph Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. M. Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sandon, Mrs. Mary Schulz, Miss Flora Schlichting, Mrs. Maria Seiferth, Gustav Stengel, Mrs. Therese Schumacher, E. L. Schneider, Miss Barbara Stenger, Miss Augusta Schlensen, Victor Stronezer, Mrs. C. Sprotto, Mrs. Fannie Schonfield, William Sprenger, H. Stoll, Mr. Schuman.—T.—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Torrey, Miss Torrey, Mrs. L. A. Terry, Miss M. A. Terry, Miss L. E. Terry, H. Tiedemann, Mrs. M. A. Thoma, Irvin Thoma, Julius Thuemling, Mr. Topping, Alexander Tratkow.—V.—Mrs. T. L. Wiley, Miss Kittie Wiley, Miss Frieda Wertenson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Woolner, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wiebold, Werner Wiebold, Rinold Wiebold, J. Wilder, Lucius H. Warren, M. Weil, M. H. Wiener, Mrs. H. Westheimer, Miss Hannah Willis, Mrs. L. P. Wolf, Miss Sophie Willgot, Charles Weschke, Mrs. Emma Walther, Miss Sophie Warburg, A. Witte, Miss E. Witte, Miss J. M. Witte, Miss A. V. Witte, Miss A. S. Witte, Alexander Weniaminoff.—Z.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ziegler, Frederick Ziegler, Miss Eleanor Ziegler, G. A. Zell, Mrs. H. Zoellner, S. Zadeck, H. Zoellner, J. Zubkowsky.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Herbert Cottrell of Newark, N. J., has received a United States patent, and also a Canadian patent, on a telephone without electrodes, which operates on the principle of an electrical shunt, having a path of high resistance and a path of low resistance, whereby the necessary variations in the current may be produced. It has been tested for long distance, and has proved satisfactory. It is stated that the Berliner decision does not affect Mr. Cottrell's patent.

—The ninth annual entertainment of the Goldey will take place this evening at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, at 8 o'clock. The debate, "Which has exerted the greater influence in advancing civilization, the press or the pulpit?" will be judged by James C. Carter, who will also deliver an address on the advantages of the Goldey.

VISITORS TO EUROPE

are invited to visit our Branch Establishments at Avenue de l'Opéra, 36 bis, Paris, and Nos. 221 and 221a Regent Street, W., London.

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Brooklyn.

—The Rev. E. E. Knapp, pastor of the Central Baptist Church; Miss Emma F. Pettingill, David Barnett, and others, yesterday, at the meeting of the Excise Commissioners, protested against the granting of a transfer of James Casey's fleet from 150 Myrtle Avenue to 108, as the new saloon would be inside the 200 feet limit of a church. The Rev. Thomas Paffe of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, and the Rev. W. W. Bellinger of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, also protested against the transfer of H. B. Scharmann's license from 7 Willoughby Street to 431 De Kalb Avenue.

—In the Surrogate's Court yesterday testimony was taken in the contest over a codicil of the will of Lydia W. Ranken, who left an estate valued at $70,000. Lawyer Baylis, who drew the codicil, testified that Mrs. Ranken was of sound mind. Her son, ex-County Clerk John M. Ranken, testified that she was incapable of transacting business.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Cullen granted an order requiring J. Edward Swanstrom, receiver of the Donlon & Miller Company, to give five days' notice of the sale of its plant, lease, and stock. If a bidder cannot be found, the plant and stock must be sold separately and the assets of the company collected forthwith.

—Jacob Brodie, manager of the Systematic Collecting Agency, under indictment for sending an offensive letter to Capt. Hugh Coleman of New-York, and who was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500, was again arrested yesterday, charged with opening a money letter addressed to John McCabe of 215 Fourth Avenue.

—Walter E. Parfett, the architect, in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, secured a verdict of $2,000 against Henry Weil, the owner of the Columbia Theatre. Mr. Parfett claimed that amount as commission in procuring the exchange of certain property.

—Mayor Schieren received Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell, Mrs. Lillian N. Betts, and Miss Dennis yesterday. They called to ask him to approve the item of $10,000 in the budget of the Board of Education for the teaching of sewing in the public schools.

—Fireman Lawrence Fagan of Engine Company No. 2, for being absent without leave for ten days, during part of which time he was intoxicated, was fined fifty days' pay by Fire Commissioner Wussler yesterday.

—The stations on the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad are to be lengthened in order to make accommodation for five-car trains. The work began yesterday.

—Major Charles H. Luscomb, junior Major of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., has been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the same command. He has been in the National Guard about ten years.

—United States Marshal Hayden will today sell the fishing steamers E. T. De Blois, Albert Brown, and L. Brightman, at Greenport, L. I.

—The body of a drowned man was found at the Watson Stores, Freeman Street, yesterday. It was taken to the Morgue.

Long Island.

—The Sea Cliff Village Trustees tried to settle its rival Health Board contest Tuesday night. They offered a resolution making the board six members and naming three from each of the contesting boards. One Trustee declined to vote on the resolution until he was thoroughly posted on the law, and the deadlock remains unbroken.

—Charles Pender, son of Engine Dispatcher Edward P. Pender of the Long Island Railroad Repair Shops, at Morris Park, was held for the Suffolk County authorities yesterday on a charge of breaking into the Long Island Railroad station at Southampton May 1. Pender has confessed that he robbed the Sag Harbor station last Winter.

—Sea Cliff Avenue, which runs along the water front in the village from which it takes it name, is to be widened. The awards for damage for land taken have been made, and it is hoped that the avenue will be improved before the end of the present season.

—Jacob Weyrich, a retired barber, committed suicide by shooting in Oyster Bay yesterday. He was fifty-six years old and had accumulated considerable property. He leaves a wife and eight children.

—Burglars stole a quantity of jewelry from E. D. Scott's store at Southampton Monday night. There is no clue to the thieves.

—Charles A. Gould, Commodore of the Douglaston Yacht Club sailed for Europe yesterday. He will be absent three months.

—The Rev. Arthur W. Byrt, pastor of the Morris Park Methodist Church, has accepted a call to the Pachogue Methodist Church.

—The Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society will hold its annual convention in Bridgehampton June 5 and 6.

Yonkers.

—St. John's Home, 38 Hawthorne Avenue, was visited Tuesday afternoon by ladies and gentlemen of St. John's Church, the occas

Thursday
May 23-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

TO GUARD THE BALLOT BOX

The Police Board Gives Notice as to Election Officers.

MUST BE UPRIGHT AND INTELLIGENT

Men Who Resigned from the Police Force Because There Was no Chance to Advance Seek Reinstatement.

President Roosevelt gave notice at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday that in future only men of good character and of intelligence would be appointed Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks. The statement made by Mr. Roosevelt he said he had been directed to make by the board. It was:

"Much complaint has been made to the board of the character of the men appointed as Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks. Under the law we must appoint two from each of the regular party organizations polling the largest vote at the last election in each election district. We are not only empowered, but required, to see that these men are of good character, can read, write, and speak the English language understandingly, and they must be examined as to their qualifications by the board.

"Commissioner Andrews has been in consultation with the Chief of the Bureau of Elections as to some form of examination to test the intelligence of the men. Col. Grant has been especially requested to formulate some such scheme to test their integrity. We want only men of intelligence and integrity. I want it to be understood now that, so far as possible, we shall welcome assistance from outside citizens of good character to give us information as to the character of the men submitted by the regular party organizations. We shall welcome information from any reputable source that will tend to show the character of the men. I wish the managers of the party organizations to know in advance the attitude of the board. We only want good men to appoint as election officers."

Applications for retirement from the police force have been coming in very fast to the Board of Police Commissioners. But now, to offset this, applications for reinstatement are being received. The first one came from ex-Sergt. and Drillmaster Joseph H. Pratt. His request to be put back on the force was granted yesterday.

Pratt was indorsed by Joel B. Ehrhardt and S. Van Rensselaer Cruger. Commissioner Andrews said that the application was only the forerunner of many similar requests. The men say they resigned because under the old system there seemed to be so little chance for promotion. The Commissioner said they would welcome back all good men.

Pratt first went on the police force in 1873. He received six months' leave of absence in 1881 to organize the police force of Guatemala. He was engaged afterward by the Government of Guatemala for five years, with the rank of Director General of Police and Military Instructor of Militia, and resigned from the New-York police force. He organized Police Departments in San Salvador and Costa Rica.

There will be this week, it was said, sixteen vacant precinct commands, and more than 300 vacancies in the rank and file of the department.

Commissioner Roosevelt again called attention to the case of Inspector McLaughlin, about whose promotion from Captain to Inspector it is alleged there was some irregularity.

"I understand," said the President, "that it was a non-competitive examination. It was the practice of the former Commissioners to first appoint an officer and then send him before the Civil Service Commissioners to be examined. McLaughlin's examiners were Inspector Byrnes and Secretary Phillips. The examination papers were made out the same day, and the Inspector received a percentage of 98 per cent. plus. I have tried to get the papers, but they cannot be found. Secretary Phillips thought they had been sent to Headquarters, but the Chief informs me that they are not here. I presume they were mislaid somewhere in the Civil Service Board rooms, but as they cannot be found, this board cannot do anything more. We cannot go any further. We are willing to investigate any matter that is brought to our attention, but there is nothing for us to do in the McLaughlin matter so long as the examination papers cannot be found."

The application for retirement of Capt. Berghold of the Elizabeth Street Station was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

President Roosevelt appointed Commissioners Grant and Parker as a committee to report on the application of ex-police officers for reappointment.

The board was notified that the Mayor would give a hearing on the bill increasing the pay of police doormen May 29. It is said that the board is not in favor of the bill.

President Roosevelt said that the Commissioners would be the final arbiters in the controversy between Civil Service Physician Youngs and the police surgeons about the physical qualifications of eight applicants for appointment.

It was reported that Policeman Michael T. Donnegan of the Fifteenth Precinct had resigned his membership in the organization bearing his name, under the rules of the board and the law.

Mr. Andrews said that, in several instances where policemen have resigned from clubs, the clubs have passed resolutions, extending all their privileges to them. The Commissioners decided that policemen found evading the law by any pretexts should be punished.

President Roosevelt ordered charges to be preferred against Sergt. John J. Taylor of the steamboat squad, who has asked to be retired. Taylor was accused before the Lexow committee.

Patrolman Thomas Donnelly of the East Sixty-seventh Street station, and Patrolman Jacob Young of the East Sixty-seventh Street squad, were fined fifteen and ten days' pay, respectively—Donnelly for feigning illness and Young for entering a liquor store.

Patrolman James H. Adams of the Fifth Street station was on trial in the afternoon on charges preferred by District Superintendent H. C. Corsa and Foreman Daly of the Street-Cleaning Department. They alleged that Adams refused to give them assistance when they were interfered with by a crowd of men, who objected to the seizure of some carriages in Twelfth Street May 10. Ex-Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner Moore also testified against the policemen.

Edward Kearney of Van Tassell & Kearney, who owned the carriages in question, testified that the carriages were about to be taken away, and ought not to have been seized. He said Policeman Adams came to clear out the crowd that had collected in the auction room. The trial was adjourned until next Wednesday.

President Roosevelt directed Capt. Ryan of the High Bridge station to make charges against Roundsman George F. Back for neglect of duty. It was said that the Roundsman accused one patrolman of being off his relieving point, but failed to complain of another patrolman who was guilty of the same offense.

A complaint sent to the board about a patrolman of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street station, who, it was said, secured his appointment through fraudulent civil service examinations, was referred to President Roosevelt for investigation.

A certificate to be used by members of the department entitled to free transportation and use of telephones, was submitted by Mr. Andrews, and approved by the board. If Mayor Strong approves it, the certificate will be printed and distributed.

A letter was received from the Board of Excise saying that a hearing was going to be given to-morrow on complaints against the premises of John O'Neill, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, and Theiss Brothers, 134 East Fourteenth Street, and asking that the Police Department would give whatever evidence it possessed about the places. President Roosevelt said the Police Board would assist the Board of Excise as much as possible.

Complaints were received about window burglaries in Broadway, near Tenth and Fourteenth Streets. President Roosevelt ordered the complaints to be submitted at once to the Chief for immediate report.

The board refused to favor the resolution of the Common Council permitting trucks to be placed along the curb lines of intersecting streets during the parade on Decoration Day. Commissioner Grant said to grant the resolution would prevent people who could not afford to buy seats from seeing the parade.

Commissioner Grant submitted a series of questions for the guidance of surgeons in making physical examinations for appointments. The other Commissioners suggested that the mental condition of applicants should be carefully inquired into.

One of the new patrol wagons designed for the Tenderloin district was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and was inspected by the Commissioners.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

Can Legislators Accept Any Other State Office Before Their Election Terms Have Expired?

ALBANY, May 22.—Places in the civil service of the State were fixed for three members of the Legislature previous to the adjournment. Baxter T. Smelzer, Senator from the Twenty-seventh District, was slated to take the position of Secretary of the State Board of Health, at a salary of $3,500 a year; Frederick K. Kilurn, Senator from the Twenty-first District, was to be made State Superintendent of Banking, at a salary of $5,000 a year, and Danforth E. Ainsworth, Assemblyman from Oswego, was named for the place of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, at a salary of $4,000 a year.

Mr. Kilburn has decided that he cannot constitutionally take the office parceled out to him until Jan. 1 next, but the two other gentlemen will assume the duties of the positions given them on June 1, unless something happens to interfere with their plans.

Senator Kilburn's declaration was made after he had consulted the new Constitution, which at Article III., Section 7, reads:

"No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within the gift of this State or the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, or from any City Government, during the time for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment shall be void."

It is a question in the minds of many whether Messrs. Smelzer or Ainsworth can consistently take office under the Civil Government, the term for which they were elected legislators not expiring until Dec. 31 next.

Section 8 of Article III. provides that "if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, or under any City Government, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat." Nothing is said relative to positions under the State Government. The prospective office holders, however, claim that the positions they are to hold are merely clerkships, and therefore are not within the constitutional prohibition.

DEPENDS ON NEW-YORK CAPITALISTS

Future of Newfoundland Will Be Determined by Them.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 22.—There was no quorum in the Legislature to-day. The Government is retarding the progress of public business waiting to hear from Colonial Secretary Bond, who is now in New-York trying to negotiate a loan. On his report will depend the colony's future. If he obtains a loan an attempt will be made to continue the present system of government, it being hoped to postpone bankruptcy by means of judicious reforms.

If no loan can be obtained it is possible that the Executive will call for a royal commission from England without delay, and surrender the Government to it. The belief is general that Mr. Bond will fail. It is thought that nobody in the United States will give him a loan after his failure to obtain one in Montreal.

The Government is divided on the retrenchment scheme, and some of the members will refuse to vote for certain items. This will probably result in a rupture in the Whiteway party. Business is completely demoralized owing to uncertainty. The mass of the people earnestly desire a royal commission, because it presents a prospect of peace and a cessation of political warfare.

FALL RIVER COTTON GOODS PROSPERITY

Iron Works Mills Allowed to Double Capital Stock by Legislature.

BOSTON, May 22.—The House to-day suspended the joint rule to admit the petition of the Fall River Iron Works Mill corporation to increase its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Some question being made as to the advisability of suspending the rule at this late day of the session, Mr. Slade of Fall River stated that the company, which is a large manufacturer of cotton goods, proposes to erect a new mill in Fall River, and to enter into the manufacture of that class of coarse cotton goods the making of which it has recently been currently reported is about to be removed to the Southern States.

The company has its plans prepared for a new mill, and only recently was it ascertained by the President of the corporation, who lives in New-York, that it would be necessary to apply for a special act increasing the capital stock; hence the late application to the Legislature.

Mr. Slade added that the corporation now employs 1,800 hands, and, when its new mill is completed, it will employ several hundred more. This explanation was satisfactory, and the rule was suspended.

Brooklyn's Election Commissioners.

George E. Moulton, William H. Williams, and Jacob W. Erreger were sworn in as Commissioners of Elections in the City Clerk's office, Brooklyn, yesterday. Charles J. Edwards was sworn in Tuesday.

The new Commissioners will meet this evening, and it is said that William H. Williams will be elected President, Jacob W. Erreger Treasurer, and Charles J. Edwards Secretary. It is expected that there will be a change in the clerkships in the board.

No Work for Them to Do.

Collector John C. Kelley of the Internal Revenue Department, Brooklyn, in accordance with orders from Washington, will discharge, May 25, the following persons employed under the allowance for income tax work:

Capt. Henry C. Everdell, Ernest Cummings, Daniel L. Thompson, George W. Smith, Karl C. Pollack, Morrison Hoyt, and William F. Searing. The salaries vary from $1,400 to $1,800.

INDULGENCES FROM ROME

The Pope Calls for Special Prayers to Secure Unity.

TEXT OF THE LATEST ENCYCLICAL

Addressed to the Catholic Church Throughout the World Under the Seal of the Fisherman.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Following is a translation given out to-night by the Apostolic Legation here of an encyclical letter from the Pope. The encyclical is addressed to the heads of the Catholic Church throughout the world, and is a plea for universal prayers looking to the unity of Christendom, to be offered before and on Pentecost:

Most Worthy: Certainty of the watchful love of a mother is the prayer which the Church never ceases to offer to God, that wherever Christian people exist there should be one faith of mind and holiness of action. In like manner, we who, as we represent the person of the Divine Pastor in the world, also strive to carry out His intention, have never failed to nourish among Catholics that desire for union; and even now are we more strenuously urging it on those whom the Church for so long a time and with so great earnestness has been calling back to her fold.

The source whence we are especialy to expect assistance and success for these designs and plans of ours is not hard to discern, and grows more evident day by day. It is none other than the "Father of Mercies," whom we rightly invoke, and to whom it pertains to illumine our minds and graciously to turn our wills to the way of salvation.

Catholics surely cannot fail to see how grave and important is the work we have undertaken. On it depends the eternal salvation of many, together with the spread of divine honor and the glory of the Christian name. Which things, if they sincerely and piously consider, they will surely feel in their souls a stronger burning of that divine charity, which, with God's grace, shrinks from no labor, leaves untried no means, for the good of their brethren. And so it will happen that they will eagerly, as we so ardently desire, not only add to our confidence in a happy result, but will give us all the assistance they can, especially that which humble and holy prayer can obtain from God.

No season could be more fitting for this work of piety than that in which long ago the Apostles, after our Lord's ascension into heaven, remained together, "persevering in prayer with Mary, the mother of Jesus," awaiting the promised "power from on high," and all the gifts and graces. In that august Cenacle, and from that mystery of the coming of the Paraclete, the Church, which, conceived by Christ, was born at his death, by the coming as it were of the divine breath, began happily her great work of bringing all nations into the unity of faith and the newness of Christian life. Rich and abundant fruits followed in a short time, among which that perfect union of wills never too often set before us for imitation, "in the multitude of the faithful there was but one heart and but one soul."

For this reason we have thought it well, by our exhortation and call, to excite the piety of Catholics, that they may, following the example of the Virgin Mary, and of the Holy Apostles, during the nine days preceding the sacred feast of Pentecost, pray God with one mind and with special fervor, renewing and repeating the petition, "send forth Thy spirit and they shall be created; and Thou shalt renew the face of the earth."

The greatest and richest blessings may justly be hoped from Him who is the spirit of truth, who has spoken the secrets of God in the Sacred Scriptures, and who strengthens the Church by His perpetual presence; from whom, the living fount of holiness, regenerates souls, made sons of God by adoption, are in a wonderful way strengthened and perfected. For, by the multiform grace of the spirit, there come to them, in perpetual bounty, divine light and fervor, health and strength, solace and rest, the desire of seeking all good, and a fruitfulness in holy works. Finally the same holy spirit so acts by His power in the Church, that, as Christ is the head of this mystic body, the holy spirit may aptly be termed its heart; for, as St. Thomas says, "the heart has a certain hidden influence, and therefore the holy spirit is compared to the heart since He invisibly vivifies and unites the Church."

Since then the Holy Spirit is, above all things, charity, and to Him especially are attributed the works of love, it is greatly to be hoped that, through Him, the spirit of error and wickedness being put down, greater and stronger harmony and union of mind will prevail, as they should, among the children of the Church, who, according to the admonition of the Apostle, should do nothing in strife, should think the same things, and, united, should have the same charity. And so, perfecting our joy, may they form one strong and flourishing body, not in name only, but in fact.

From this example of Christian harmony among Catholics themselves, from this piety in praying the Divine Paraclete, is especially to be hoped the reconciliation of our separated brethren, for which we so earnestly labor; so that they may come to feel the same in themselves as in Christ Jesus, and being at last united with us in faith and hope, may be joined with us also in the bonds of perfect charity.

And now, besides the blessings which the faithful who respond cheerfully to our call will certainly and abundantly receive from God for such an activity of piety and fraternal love, it has pleased us to add and bestow the reward of sacred indulgences from the treasure of the Church. Therefore, to all who for nine consecutive days before Pentecost either publicly or privately recite some special prayers to the Holy Spirit, we grant on each of those days an indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines; and a plenary indulgence on any one of those days, or on the feast of Pentecost itself, or on any day of the following octave, provided, having confessed their sins and received absolution and holy communion, they pray God according to the intention which we have above expressed.

We further grant that those who desire to repeat for the eight days following Pentecost, the same conditions, may again gain both of the above-mentioned indulgences. These indulgences may be applied to the souls in purgatory, and by our authority we decree and order that they shall be available each year for the future; those things being observed which are required by law or custom.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, under the seal of the Fisherman, the 5th of May, 1895, in the eighteenth year of our Pontifical.

Unsuccessful Brooklyn Burglars.

Burglars entered the house of Arthur M. Clarke, 111 Church Lane, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Douglas Clarke, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. Clarke, heard the burglars, and went to the station house. When he returned the burglars had gone.

They had packed up considerable silverware, but took only a few small articles. The barking of a dog and the noise made by the boy had frightened them away.

A burglar tried to get into the house of H. M. Wetbeck, Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Field Club, who lives 100 feet from the clubhouse. Mrs. Wetbeck was awakened and screamed, and the burglar ran away.

THE M'DONOUGH STREET TERROR

A Brooklyn Sidewalk Bicyclist Who Knocks Down Children — He Will Suffer if Caught.

In Brooklyn, as elsewhere, there are two kinds of bicyclists. One kind rides in the streets, the other on the sidewalks. The latter kind is composed in the main of young fellows who take pleasure in violating the law, and in terrifying and knocking down women and children.

The residents of McDonough, Decatur, and Macon Streets, living north of Embury Methodist Episcopal Church, have been greatly disturbed by an unknown bicyclist of the second, or sidewalk, class.

He has been termed the "McDonough Street Terror." This fellow rides fast all the time. He is what is known among bicyclists as a "scorcher." He suddenly appears in the neighborhood when the men living there are absent at business, and rides along the pavements at breakneck pace. The fellow has knocked down several boys. He has frightened a number of women. So swiftly does he travel on his wheel that the women of the vicinity have gotten into the habit of looking first over one shoulder and then over the other as they walk along the street. They are in constant fear of being run down.

The latest victim of the "Terror" was a six-year-old boy living at 328 Decatur Street. The father of the boy yesterday expressed a willingness to pay a reasonable reward for the fellow's name, and said he would also pay whatever costs the Police Justice might impose as a result of his meeting with the sidewalk rider.

A reporter for The New-York Times tried yesterday to run down the "Terror," but got no clue to his identity.

John Hall, McDonough Street, near Reid Avenue, said: "I don't know what his name is. I don't know the fellow at all. I got a glimpse of him through the window the other day, as he raced along the sidewalk on his wheel. A moment later I heard some children yell after he had knocked a boy down."

"I don't know if he has any business," said Mr. Hall, "but"—gazing reflectively a moment at his No. 11, double-soled shoe—"I am ready to set him up in the leather business if I can get near enough to him."

Tomaso Watson, one of the prominent citizens of the Twenty-fifth Ward, said he had seen the "Terror."

"I got one glimpse at him," he said. "The distinguishing characteristic of him seemed to be his face, which was in a violent state of eruption. He had on a coat much too long for him. It had probably been worn by his father. Another thing about him was his feet. They were big feet—as big as a retired policeman's feet."

There are a number of residents of McDonough, Decatur, and Macon Streets, who are anxious for the "Terror" to come around at night when they are home from business.

"I think we can attend to him," said a McDonough Street resident, who has a place of business in Centre Street, this city. "I think I know some persons who have provided themselves with pretty good-sized walking sticks, and if this fellow will only do his riding on our sidewalks after dark, we will be satisfied."

There are a number of bicycle clubs in the upper part of Brooklyn, but their members, so far as known, have not given offense by riding on the sidewalks. It is a dangerous and unlawful practice.

The scene of operations of the McDonough Street "Terror" lies in one part of Police Capt. Dunn's precinct. Capt. Dunn bears the reputation of being a good officer.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S ELECTION

Members of the Various Committees Retained by the Managers.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society yesterday, in the Bible House, Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street, Charles E. Tracy was chosen Vice President and the following committees were appointed:

Versions—The Rev. Drs. Chambers of New-York, George R. Crooks of Madison, N. J.; G. F. Krotel of New-York, E. H. Jewett of New-York, B. B. Tyler of New-York, William Henry Green of Princeton, N. J., and William Hayes Ward of New-York.

Distribution—George E. Sterry, Augustus Taber, William T. Booth, F. Wolcott Jackson, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Brett, James S. Baker, and Henry D. Nicoll, M. D.

Finance—Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Alexander E. Orr, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Robert Lenox Belknap, James H. Taft, John Crosby Brown, and George Foster Peabody.

Publication—Andrew C. Armstrong, John Noble Stearns, Anson D. F. Randolph, John S. Pierson, John Truslow, John S. McLean, and E. Francis Hyde.

Agencies—Theophilus A. Brouwer, William L. Skidmore, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, Churchill H. Cutting, James A. Punderford, T. G. Sellew, and Robert B. Parsons.

Auxiliaries—James H. Taft, Andrew C. Armstrong, Frederick Sturges, William Hoyt, the Rev. Dr. E. McChesney, Augustus Taber, and Ezra B. Tuttle.

Legacies—Henry Dickinson, John E. Parsons, Enoch L. Fancher, George G. Reynolds, Gerard Beekman, Daniel J. Holden, and John H. Washburn.

Anniversaries—Anson D. F. Randolph, the Rev. Dr. E. G. Andrews, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, Charles H. Trask, Robert Lenox Belknap, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, and John A. Hardenbergh.

Auditing—Caleb R. Knevals, Frederick Sturges, and J. D. Kurtz Crook.

All of the committeemen named above were re-elected, except John H. Washburn, who was chosen in the place of James T. Leavitt.

AMMEN RAM AND BRITISH EXPERT

Prof. Biles Enthusiastic After Witnessing a Test at Bath.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Prof. Biles, the British naval expert, who is visiting this country on his way to Japan, called at the Navy Department to-day, where he spoke enthusiastically of the Ammen ram, which he saw tested at Bath, Me., last week. He thought the vessel would make the contract speed of 17 knots, after the propellers had been altered.

Prof. Biles is consulting architect for the American Steamship Line and expects to leave Philadelphia Saturday on the first sea trip of the St. Louis, when the vessel will run around Bermuda and reach New-York next Wednesday, the object of the trip being to give the vessel a trial under actual conditions of service.

He went to Norfolk this evening to inspect the battle ship Texas, having designed the vessel in England and sold the plans to the United States. He is now Professor of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering at Glasgow, where many of our Naval Academy graduates have taken supplemental courses.

WHERE THE BLUE AND THE GRAY REST

Secretary Herbert Memorial Orator at Government Hospital Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary Herbert will deliver the Memorial Day oration, on the invitation of John A. Logan Post, G. A. R., at the cemetery of the Government Hospital for the Insane, where are the graves of many of the Union soldiers who died in hospitals during the war, and where over 100 Confederates who were under care of Union hospitals are buried.

It is expected that the President and his Cabinet will attend on the occasion. Last year the President was accompanied by most of the members of the Cabinet at the services at the National Cemetery at Arlington, across the Potomac from Washington. The fact that Secretary Herbert was a Confederate soldier is expected to make the event of unusual interest.

Both Horse and Driver Escaped.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 22.—Samuel Hoffman, a milkman, was driving across the tracks of the Central Railroad early to-day when the fast newspaper train overtook him. The engine struck his wagon and threw him 100 feet along the track in front of the engine and all the harness on the horse was stripped from its back with the exception of the bridle. The horse had just stepped from the track when the train struck the wagon, and the breaking of the harness left the horse standing unhurt on the side of the track. Hoffman was rescued from the ditch and an examination showed that he had not received a cut.

PLANS FOR THE BRIDGE

Three Submitted to the New-York and New-Jersey Commissioners.

SELECTION MAY BE MADE MONDAY

Theodore Cooper to Inspect Designs and Report—Engineer Balet's Plan for a $29,000,000 Bridge.

Three plans were submitted to the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Commissioners at their meeting yesterday. The accompanying cut shows the bridge as it would appear if constructed according to the plan of Engineer Joseph W. Balet of 281 Broadway. The bridge, whatever plan is adopted, will have, it was said, very much the appearance of Mr. Balet's bridge. The other plans were submitted by J. B. Brewer and George S. Morison.

Those present at the meeting yesterday were Andrew H. Green, Charles M. Vail, Evan Thomas, and Engineer Thomas C. Clarke.

Mr. Clarke resigned as engineer of the Bridge Commission. He is still engineer of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, however. He presented a map, showing a new survey of approaches to the bridge.

Proposed Bridge Over the Hudson.

It was thought advisable, it was said, that the engineer to whom the final selection of a plan was left should be some one not connected with the bridge company.

Resolutions were passed appointing Theodore Cooper consulting engineer for the commission, and it was formally decided to submit all plans received by the Commissioners to him for inspection. Mr. Cooper was requested to report the result of his consideration of the plans at the meeting of the commission next Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The bridge planned by Mr. Balet is called a centre-hinged suspension bridge. The length of span from centre tower to centre tower is 3,420 feet. The clearance above high water is 150 feet, and each tower reaches 618 feet above high water. The towers are to be of steel, resting on piers of solid masonry extending about 50 feet above high water.

Mr. Balet would have twelve cables passing over the towers to support the bridge, six on each side. The diameter of each cable would be 29 inches. They would support two stiffening trusses, 1,608 feet long, that would be united in the centre of the span by a hinge. The trusses are to be composed of two girders, 100 feet apart, between which the floor system is to be laid. Mr. Balet estimates the cost of such a structure, in round figures, at $29,000,000.

Mr. Morison's plan provides for a suspension bridge with four cables, instead of twelve, with a span of 3,080 feet.

The Commissioners expect that many more plans will be submitted to them in the next few days. The one selected will be sent to the Secretary of War for his approval.

WHERE YELLOW FEVER MIGHT CREEP IN

Mississippi State Authorities Lax or Worse—Treasury Order Ignored.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The State authorities of Mississippi are paying but little attention to the order of the Treasury Department regarding the proper quarantining of vessels arriving from yellow-fever infected ports.

A few days ago the schooners Eleanor and E. A. Gaskill arrived at Scranton, Miss., from Cuban ports. The vessels had been detained for five days at the State Quarantine Station, but the Marine Hospital officer at Scranton did not consider that the ships had complied with the recent regulations issued by the Treasury, and recommended that they be sent back to the United States Quarantine Station at Ship Island, Miss., thirty miles from Scranton. The owners considered the order irksome and appealed to Washington.

After considering the matter the Collector of Customs at Scranton was directed to permit the vessels to enter, provided the Marine Hospital officers considered it advisable. They recommended it and the vessels will enter.

It is stated that the State Quarantine officers receive fees for their service, hence they use all their endeavors to induce vessels to ignore the United States regulations.

Dr. Wyman contends that the State officials have not the facilities for properly disinfecting vessels from yellow fever districts, and the only safe way to keep yellow fever out of the Southern States is to strictly enforce national quarantine.

W. A. FOWLER BURIED IN GREENWOOD

His Wife, Son, and Daughter Were at the Services in Brooklyn, Monday.

The undertaker who had charge of the funeral of William A. Fowler, ex-Commissioner of City Works of Brooklyn, who died under the name of William S. Campbell, at 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, last Saturday, made a statement yesterday regarding the circumstances attending Mr. Fowler's funeral and interment.

The arrangements were made Sunday by William K. Fowler of Yonkers, a son of Mr. Fowler, and R. Van Buren of Connecticut, his son-in-law. Mr. Fowler's body was taken Monday afternoon to the Chapel of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Hicks Street and Grace Court, Brooklyn, where services were held at 3 o'clock. There were only twenty-three persons present. Among them were Mrs. William A. Fowler, her daughter, Miss Fowler, and her son, William Kingsley Fowler; Charles R. Fowler, James Fowler, and Joseph Fowler, brothers of William A. Fowler, and their wives; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Van Buren, Henry Beam, Secretary of the Bridge Trustees, and Frederick Aymar of Great Barrington, Mass., brother of Mrs. Fowler.

The interment was in Greenwood.

Questions the Asphalt Contract.

Controller Fitch has asked Corporation Council Scott for an opinion as to whether the contract entered into by Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield with the Barber Asphalt Company for the repair of the Eighth Avenue pavement for the next ten years is legal.

The total contract calls for the expenditure of more money than is appropriated for asphalt repairs in any one year.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Collis thinks that the Barber Company will be willing to enter into a year to year contract.

Young Woman Commits Suicide.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., May 22.—Miss Patty Donahoe, the daughter of the Postmaster at Barboursville, this county, aged sixteen, committed suicide this morning by shooting herself in the head. No cause for the act is assigned. Her father is one of the prominent Democratic leaders of this section.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: New-Jersey—M. A. Dieterich, Riverside. New-York—C. H. Cleveland, Lowell; G. H. Azure, Midway; P. H. Flynn, Milo Centre.

PUZZLED BY THE DEFICIENCY

It May Be Necessary to Issue Emergency Bonds to Carry on Street Cleaning.

There was another meeting yesterday of the special committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appointed to consider the communications submitted to the board by Commissioner Waring of the Street-Cleaning Department at its meeting last Saturday. The committee last Monday called for a full statement from the Street-Cleaning Department as to all its expenditures and obligations. These figures had been submitted, and City Auditor Lyon and five of his assistants worked on them until 2 or 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Owing to some errors in bookkeeping, the statement which Mr. Lyon is preparing was not ready when the special committee met, and after the Controller, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Corporation Counsel Scott, and President E. P. Barker of the Tax Department had talked the matter over in a general way, the committee adjourned until next Monday at 11 o'clock. The Street-Cleaning Department was asked for further information in reference to the figures.

Col. Waring was not present at the meeting, nor was he expected. He sent word on Tuesday to the Controller that he would be in Philadelphia on private business. The members of the special committee are reticent as to the progress of the investigation, but it was ascertained yesterday that the indicated deficiency at the end of the year, if the expenditures continue as at present, will be larger than expected. How to prevent this deficiency is the main problem that the special committee is trying to solve. It is said that, had Col. Waring sent in his communications to the Board of Estimate before the Legislature had adjourned, instead of waiting until just after the adjournment, matters might have been very much simplified. Then the Legislature could have been asked to authorize the issue of bonds by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to meet the anticipated deficiency. Further than that, it is said, the reduction of either the wages of the men employed in the Street-Cleaning Department, or their number, for the rest of the year would not make a large enough saving materially to reduce the deficiency.

Transfers from one department to another cannot be made to meet this case. Some of the officials think that recourse will have to be had to the law permitting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue bonds in case of great emergency. If there is not money enough to clean the streets the health of the public would be endangered, and the Board of Health could certify that such an emergency had arisen as would make the issue of bonds for street-cleaning purposes legal.

One of the special committee declared yesterday that the whole situation was filled with difficulties, and that it was impossible to say what the final recommendation of the committee would be.

Ways and means were discussed yesterday, and Corporation Counsel Scott was asked to furnish an opinion as to what should be done in the circumstances. No settlement as yet has been reached between Walton & Co. and the Controller as to the bills for unloading the scows. The determination of the question will be part of the business of the special committee. Controller Fitch questions the legality of the agreement made with Walton and Di Marco by Col. Waring. The particular bill now in dispute amounts to $9,797. Lawrence Godkin, son of Editor Godkin, has been secured as counsel for Walton & Co. Whether Col. Waring went to Philadelphia to see Mr. Walton yesterday is not known.

Rumors had it yesterday that the deficit might reach more than $1,000,000 at the end of the year if present conditions were maintained. It will probaly be some days, however, before an accurate knowledge can be had on the subject. The Auditor's men, in looking over the figures, found a deficit of $8,000 in one account, but it was made good in another account, where it had been entered by an error of the bookkeepers.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien was about the City Hall yesterday insisting that Col. Waring should be removed. He said the administration was being held responsible for his acts.

HE TWICE TRIED SUICIDE

John Williams Had Been Locked in a Cell for Burglary.

John Williams, or Murphy, a burglar who was caught early yesterday morning in the Bowery with a bagful of stolen goods, twice attempted suicide in a cell in the Eldridge Street Police Station by hanging himself to the door. He was cut down both times.

Williams engaged board on Saturday night with John Zipp, in Chrystie Street, near Grand. J. Cohn's shoe factory is in the same building. Williams and a confederate broke into the shoe factory yesterday morning about 2 o'clock and stole a quantity of shoes, which they bundled into a sack and then started with the booty up the Bowery. A policeman met them and demanded an explanation about the bag. The robbers ran, but were captured and locked up.

Williams's companion gave his name as Alexander Davidson of 25 Hamilton Street.

Williams was no sooner in his cell than he tied a handkerchief around his neck and, attaching it to the cell door, tried to strangle himself. Doorman Goodrich cut him down and took him to another cell, where he again tried to commit suicide by hanging himself with his suspenders. He was again rescued, and then chained in his cell. In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday he was held for trial for burglary, with Davidson.

The police say Williams's correct name is Murphy, and that he has served time for burglary. He says he lives at 25 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and is a plumber by trade.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF THE ORANGES

A Pleasant Luncheon and Reception to Many Distinguished Guests.

ORANGE, N. J., May 22.—The Woman's Club of the Oranges held its annual luncheon and reception at the Essex County Country Club, in Hutton Park, West Orange, this afternoon, when a number of distinguished guests from other cities were present. Members and guests to the number of over two hundred were present at the luncheon, which was served in the dining and ball rooms of the clubhouse. The tables were arranged in hollow squares, and were charmingly decorated with lilies of the valley, the Orange Club's flower, and other cut flowers and potted plants.

Mrs. Llewellyn H. Johnson, President of the Orange Woman's Club, presided at the luncheon, and informal addresses were made and toasts responded to by Mrs. Florence Howe Hall of Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. William Todd Helmuth, President of Sorosis, New-York; Mrs. Charles B. Yardley of East Orange, President of the New-Jersey State Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. Virginia R. Terhune, (Marion Harland,) Miss Cecelia Gaines, President of the Jersey City Woman's Club; Mrs. Isaac M. Miller, President of the Woman's Club of Plainfield; Mrs. Scribner, President of the New Century Club of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Johnson, President of the Orange Club.

The speaking was interspersed with recitations by Miss Ida Benfey and soprano solos by Miss Cochraine of Madison, N. J.

Change of Time on Jersey Central.

On Sunday next a change of time will go into effect on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Trains of the all-rail and Sandy Hook routes to the seashore will be increased. The steamers Sandy Hook and St. John's, running between Pier 8 North River and the Atlantic Highlands Pier, will make four round trips daily and two on Sunday. An extra boat will leave Pier 8 at 1 P. M. Saturday.

Urges Mr. Siskind's Appointment.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne called on Mayor Strong yesterday and urged him to appoint Isaac J. Siskind of the Fifteenth Assembly District a Tax Commissioner.

MEETING OF THE EDITORS

Democrats to Discuss a Plan to Unite All Factions.

DISTINGUISHED MEN WILL BE HEARD

Programme for Business Sessions, Entertainments, and Banquet—Senator Hill, Ex-Gov. Flower, and Others to Make Addresses.

The gathering of the Democratic Editorial Association of the State of New-York, at its headquarters, the Hotel Normandie, today, will mark an epoch in the revival of confidence in Democracy.

The editors will do what The New-York Times advised the Democracy leaders to do last year—meet, discuss the situation from all points of view, and decide on a plan to unite all factions to one aim, the carrying of the Republican outposts and the intrenching of forces for the struggle of 1896.

The programme for the May meeting and banquet—subject to amendment—is as follows:

May 23, 11 A. M.—Opening of session in the banqueting hall on the main floor of the Hotel Normandie for reunion and conference. Every Democratic editor in this State, whether member of the association or not, is invited to attend, as the plans of the Arrangements Committee are both for business of vital and urgent importance and for entertainment. At the opening session President S. H. Parker of The Elmira Gazette will make an address, and the Secretary, Franklin Fishler of The Whitehall Times, will read a report of interest and pertinency. Under the head of miscellaneous business subjects of importance will be introduced, and there will be an address of welcome by Postmaster Charles W. Dayton.

May 23, 3 to 5 P. M.—Reception to editors and their women folk at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue.

May 23, 8 P. M.—Theatre party to Palmer's, to witness a special representation of "Little Christopher."

May 24, 11 A. M.—Business meeting at the Hotel Normandie. Reading of papers on live issues and discussion of subjects of special importance.

May 24, 2 to 5 P. M.—Reception of visiting editors and their wives and families at the Manhattan Club.

May 24, 6:30 P. M.—Banquet at Delmonico's to editors and prominent Democrats, guests of the Democratic Editorial Association. It will not be possible to seat more than one representative from each newspaper at the banquet. The women folk will be admitted to the parlors to hear the speeches at 9 P. M.

Those who are expected to attend as guests are Postmaster General William L. Wilson, Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, United States Senators David B. Hill, and Edward Murphy, Jr., ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Charles S. Fairchild, William R. Grace, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, James W. Hinkley, Daniel L. Lockwood, Collector James T. Kilbreth, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Controller Ashael P. Fitch, Elliot Danforth, C

THE BIG COLLEGE GAMES

Long List of Young Men Who Will Strive for Athletic Honors.

TO COMPETE AT BERKELEY OVAL

The Track in Fine Condition and Records Likely to be Broken—

Extra Stands for the Spectators.

Preparations for the big intercollegiate athletic meeting at the Berkeley Oval tomorrow and Saturday are being made rapidly. Extra stands are being erected beside the finish line and the track is undergoing final preparations. Unless bad weather should ensue, it is believed the track will be in fine condition and new records ought to be made.

Manager Frank B. Ellis has decided upon the following plan of issuing badges for the officials and others: White badges entitling the wearer to all privileges will be used by the officers whose duties call them inside the track—that is, on the ground encircled by the track, as well as in other parts of the field. The trouble with the intercollegiate games of the past, says Mr. Ellis, has been the crowding of officers and other persons inside the track at the finish, so that the spectators in the grand stand have been unable to see, and the greatest dissatisfaction has resulted. Therefore, the first aim this year is to keep all officials from that spot whose presence is not actually essential. There are times possibly when the referee and the clerk of the course will need to be there, but these gentlemen whenever possible will stand on the north side of the stand, out of the spectators' point of view. Those given white badges will be the referee, one judge, clerk of the course, starter, marshal, three inspectors, and the judge of walking.

Red badges will be issued to those having duties calling them only to the north side of the track, viz., two judges, three timers, two scorers, and two assistant clerks of the course. The six measurers, scorers, and assistant clerks needed for the field events will be provided with yellow badges, entitling the holders to all privileges within the inclosure when these events take place. Blue badges will be issued to the working newspaper men, who will be provided with a stand exclusively for themselves.

Everybody connected with the management is determined to have the events started promptly at 2 o'clock. No waits will be made for a contestant not ready when the event is first called, and if the officers selected are not on hand at the appointed time alternates will act in their places.

The officers of the game will meet Manager Ellis at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow evening and fully discuss the plans for the meeting. They are as follows: Marshal—A. D. Peck, B. A. A.; Referee—W. B. Curtis, N. Y. A. C.; Judges—J. E. Sullivan, N. Y. A. C.; B. S. Weeks, N. Y. A. C.; C. I. Matthewson, U. A. C.; Alternates—H. H. Baxter, N. Y. A. C.; George W. Carn; Timers—R. S. Stoll, N. Y. A. C.; M. Bishops, F. A. C., and C. A. Reid, N. Y. A. C.; Columbia College; Alternates—F. A. Wood, B. A. A., and J. H. Abeel, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; Measurers, Weights—H. C. Buermeyer, N. Y. A. C., and M. E. Moore, N. Y. A. C.; Jumps—M. W. Ford, A. A. Jordan, N. Y. A. C.; Pole Vault—John Graham, B. A. A., and W. H. Recap; Scorers, Track Events—E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C., and J. B. Anderson; Weight Events—L. A. Stuart; Jump Events—T. A. Collect, St. George's A. C.; Pole Vault—W. W. Chiller, Clipper A. C.; Judge of Walking—Harry Damot, N. Y. A. C.; Inspectors—E. Cushman, St. George's A. C.; J. H. Booth, N. Y. A. C., and Casper Whitney, U. A. C.; Alternates—W. Sevan, N. Y. A. C., and C. Robinson, F. A. C.; Clerks of the Course—A. J. Dixon, St. George's A. C.; Assistant Clerks of the Course—Track Events—W. D. F. Boswick, E. C. Fisher, N. Y. A. C.; Weight Events—H. A. E. Jaeline, N. Y. A. C.; Jump Events—John Stell, New-York T. Y.; Pole Vaults—G. W. Wood, Union A. C.; Announcer—W. F. Burns, Varsma, N. C.

Entries for the games are:

100-YARD DASH.

Collegiate Record, 0:10.—E. J. Wendell, Harvard, Wendell Beker, Harvard; C. H. Sherrill, Yale; L. H. Cary, Princeton; E. S. Ramsdell, Pennsylvania.

A. W. Grosvenor, '97, Amherst. E. W. Shead, '97; D. F. O'Brien, '98, Brown. J. W. Scoggins, '97; T. L. Barnes, '98, California. N. Bijur, '96; —. Wallace, '98, H. G. Chatain, '96, Columbia. G. R. Shepard, '96, Cornell. J. E. R. Hayes, '96, Dartmouth. M. E. Doran, '95; J. F. Quinlan, '97; G. J. Barry, '97; E. Romadka, '98; B. R. Bowles, Fordham. W. Fox, '97; J. J. Murphy, '95; E. McManus, '98; J. Walsh, '98, Georgetown. F. H. Bigelow, '98; L. W. Redpath, '98. M. G. Gonteman, '95; P. da S. Prado, '96; J. L. Bremer, Jr., '96; H. R. Storrs, '96; A. M. Eaton, '96; J. W. Edson, '98, Harvard. John V. Crum, '95, Iowa. J. D. Clark, '98, Lafayette. S. J. Glass, '98, Lehigh. M. H. Vogel, '98; W. H. Roberts, '96; A. C. Benedict, '97, New-York University. E. S. Ramsdell, '95; C. T. Buckholz, '96; C. H. Judd, '96; P. R. Freeman, '95; W. Schleff, '95; G. A. Middleton, '96; C. E. Blackburn, '97, Pennsylvania. F. A. Lane, '97; Ralph Derr, '97; F. N. Allen, '95; H. A. McNultey, '95; H. B. Jamison, '97; R. C. Kumler, '95; A. N. Beymer, '98, Princeon. G. S. Hobart, '96; H. Van Arsdale, '96; F. K. W. Drury, '98, Rutgers. S. C. Palmer, '95; W. Matteson, '97, Swarthmore. M. Fikes, '96, Syracuse. E. De K. Leffingwell, '95, Trinity. George Sands, '98; L. F. O'Neil, '97; H. C. Allen, '98, Union. H. S. Patterson, '96, Williams. W. M. Richards, '95; R. W. Burnet, '97; D. C. Byers, '98; A. Pond, '96 S.; F. E. Wade, '96; F. P. Garvan, '97; J. H. De Libour, '96; E. F. Bennett, '96, Yale. K. Roll, '97; H. Gerard, '98; F. Onderdonk, '98, College City of New-York. W. H. Jennings, '96; R. C. MacFain, '98; Stevens.

220-YARD DASH.

Collegiate record, 0:21 4-5; by L. H. Cary, Princeton.

A. W. Grosvenor, '97, Amherst. E. W. Shead, '97; D. F. O'Brien, '98; E. F. Hull, '98; G. H. Olney, '95, Brown. J. W. Scoggins, '97; T. L. Barnes, '98, California. W. F. Beekman, '95; W. Wallace, '98, Columbia. G. R. Shepard, '96; G. W. Rullson, '95, Cornell. J. E. R. Hayes, '95; H. D. Crowley, '98, Dartmouth. W. Fox, '97; R. B. Aby, '95; E. McManus, '98, Georgetown. F. H. Bigelow, '98; L. W. Redpath, '98; P. Da S. Prado, '96; J. R. Storrs, '96; M. G. Gonteman, '95; N. W. Bingham, '95; N. B. Marshall, '97; J. W. Edson, '98, Harvard. John V. Crum, '95, Iowa. G. O. Barclay, '98; G. B. Walbridge, '96, Lafayette. S. J. Glass, '98, Lehigh. W. E. Hodgman, '95, Michigan. D. A. L'Esperance, Jr., '96, New-York University. E. S. Ramsdell, '95; P. R. Freeman, '95; C. H. Judd, '96; R. A. Sterritt, '97; J. M. Gilliman, '95; C. T. Buckholz, '96; S. C. Boyer, '97; C. E. Blackburn, '97, Pennsylvania. H. B. Jamison, '97; Ralph Derr, '97; A. B. Graves, '97; H. A. McNultey, '95; F. W. Allen, '95; W. B. Rogers, '98, Princeton. W. B. Lusk, Seminary, Princeton. G. S. Hobart, '96; R. Van Arsdale, '96; F. K. W. Drury, '98, Rutgers. S. C. Palmer, '95; R. T. Gleim, '96, Swarthmore. M. Fikes, '96, Syracuse. E. De K. Leffingwell, '95, Trinity. George Sands, '98; L. F. O'Neil, '97; H. C. Allen, '98, Union. H. S. Patterson, '96, Williams. W. M. Richards, '95; D. C. Byhrs, '98; A. Pond, '96, S.; F. E. Wade, '96; F. E. Chubb, '95, S.; I. M. Jordan, '95; S. K. Gerard, '97; R. W. Burnet, '97, Yale. J. K. Roll, '97; D. Gerard, '98; T. Bennett, '95, College City New-York. R. C. MacFain, '98, E. Stevens.

440-YARD DASH.

Collegiate record, 0:47¾; by Wendell Baker, Harvard.

R. T. Elliot, Amherst. E. F. Hull, '98, G. H. Olney, '95; G. F. Troy, Brown. T. L. Barnes, '98; J. W. Scoggins, '97; F. W. Koch, '96; P. Bradley, '96, California. —. Well, Polytechnic School; W. J. Clark, '97; W. F. Beekman, '95; —. Wallace, '98, Columbia. G. W. Rullson, '95; F. B. Stratford, '95, Cornell. E. S. Grover, '98; H. D. Crowley, '98; H. Christopher, '97, Dartmouth. W. J. Holt, '97; J. J. Murphy, '95; R. J. Harley, '96, Georgetown. N. W. Bingham, '95; N. B. Marshall, '97; W. H. Vincent, '97; E. Hollister, '97; W. R. Mansfield, '97; J. L. Little, Jr., '96; F. R. Lewis, '96, Harvard. J. D. Clark, '98, Lafayette. H. E. Loomis, '96, Lehigh. W. E. Hodgman, '95, Michigan. P. R. Freeman, '95; W. B. Warren, '95; R. A. Sterritt, '97; S. C. Boyer, '97; A. D. Silliman, '95; C. C. Sichel, '98, Pennsylvania. H. C. Brokaw, '97; W. B. Rogers, '98; H. B. Jamison, '97; A. C. Fulton, '98 Sp.; A. R. Fordyce, '96 Sp.; A. B. Grover, '97; J. Hanlon, '96; W. R. Wilson, '96, Princeton. R. Van Arsdale, '96; E. Y. Parsons, '97; G. S. Hobart, '96; F. K. W. Drury, '98, Rutgers. W. Chidiher, '95; C. G. Hodge, '96; R. T. Gleim, '96; M. T. Sullivan, '97, Swarthmore. De F. Hicks, '96; M. H. Coggeshall, '96; J. H. Lleour, '98; W. A. Sparks, '97, Trinity. George Sands, '98; L. F. O'Neil, '97; H. C. Allen, '98, Union. H. Chubb, '95, S.; I. M. Jordan, '95; A. Pond, '96, S.; F. E. Wade, '96; F. E. Bennett, '96; G. S. Frank, '95, S.; E. H. Noyes, '97, S.; S. K. Gerard, '97, Yale. G. V. Irons, '98; F. Jellinghaus, '97; J. K. Roll, '97; J. Delgnam, '95; G. Bennett, '95, College City of New-York. R. C. MacFaln, '98, Stevens.

HALF-MILE RUN.

Collegiate record, 1.55¼; by W. C. Dohm, Princeton.

R. W. Dunbar, '95, Amherst. H. C. Hull, W. J. Gunn, Brown. F. W. Koch, '96; P. Bradley, '96; E. Brown, '98, California. H. R. Kingsley, '96; A. L. Marvin, '97, —. Wells, '95, Columbia. C. E. Bolser, '97; S. Wesson, '98; H. A. Rowe, '96, Dartmouth. G. Barry, '97; J. Dunlevy, '96, Fordham. W. J. Holt, '97; F. B. McAnerney, '98, Georgetown. W. H. Vincent, '97; E. Hollister, '97; C. H. Williams, '97; H. C. Lakin, '97; J. Bordman, Jr., '97; J. L. Coolidge, '95; H. Emerson, '96, Harvard. J. D. Clark, '98, Lafayette. F. I. Wheeler, '95, Lehigh. B. F. Foster, '98, New-York University. G. W. Orton, '95; C. C. Sichel, '98; G. O. Jarvis, '98; J. D. Mahoney, '97; W. E. Quicksall, '97, Pennsylvania. J. H. Thacher, '95; L. C. Love, '95; J. W. Park, '96; W. B. Luck, Seminary; H. Garrett, Jr., '97; J. L. Harkness, '97; W. R. Wilson, '96, Princeton. L. Cooper, '96, Rutgers. W. Clothier, '95; R. T. Marshall, '97, Swarthmore. J. C. Underwood, '96; J. H. Licour, '98, Trinity. Charles Kilpatrick, '98; L. J. Lane, '95; H. M. Booth, '98, Union. H. A. Sutton, '95; F. A. Tower, '98, Wesleyan. G. K. Buck, '96, Williams. W. H. Wadhams, '96; W. J. Lapham, '97; B. W. Crane, '95; L. C. Belden, 97, S.; A. G. Betts, 98; P. H. Lymare, '98; J. E. Morgan, L. S.; L. B. Johnson, '98, Yale. G. V. Lyons, '98; A. Almuth, '96; J. Dugnam, '95; J. Geoghegan, '95, College of the City of New-York.

ONE-MILE RUN.

Collegiate record, 4:25; by G. W. Orton, Pennsylvania.

P. Bradley, '96; E. Brown, '98, California. — Bacon, '96, Columbia. — Kingsley, '96, Columbia, Law. H. P. Webb, '97, Cornell. J. N. Pringle, '97, Dartmouth. F. B. McAnerney, '98; R. D. Douglass, '96, Georgetown. J. L. Coolidge, '95; H. Emerson, '96, Harvard. J. D. Clark, '98, Lafayette. F. O. Wheeler, '95, Lehigh. G. W. Orton, '95; J. O. Jarvis, '98; C. C. Sichel, '98; W. E. Imihsail, '97; J. J. Overn, '95; J. P. Fleming, '96; J. D. Mahoney, '97, Pennsylvania. H. Hall, '98; R. F. Sterling, '97; R. D. Macleay, '97; S. P. Hayward, '96; B. M. Irvine, '98, Princeton. L. Cooper, '96, Rutgers. Charles Kilpatrick, '98; J. Lane, '95; H. C. Booth, '98; M. J. Muller, '97, Union. H. A. Sutton, '95; F. A. Tower, '98, Wesleyan. J. E. Morgan, Law School; B. B. Hinckley, '97; G. Cleveland, '98; E. S. Bracket, '97; B. J. Teasdale, '97; F. W. Allis, '96 S.; W. Valentine, '97; W. H. Wadhams, '96, Yale. A. Allmuth, '96; F. Jellinghams, '97; J. Geoghegan, '96, College of the City of New-York. E. J. Munby, '97, Stevens.

120-YARD HURDLE.

Collegiate record, 0:15 4-5; by H. L. Williams, Yale.

E. Dyer, Gr. Eng.; H. Torrey, '95; W. Patterson, '96, California. — Richards, Spec.; — Joseph, '98; — Salazar, P. & S.; S. Bijur, '97; Columbia. G. R. Shepard, '96, Cornell. S. Chase, '96, Dartmouth. W. Fox, '97, Georgetown. J. L. Brewer, Jr., '96; S. K. Kmmollsas, '95; H. W. Jameson, '95; F. Mason, '96; C. S. Bryant, '96; E. Alden, '97; J. G. Clark, '96; J. C. Rice, '98, Harvard. J. D. Clark, '98, Lafayette. D. A. L'Esperance, Jr., '96, New-York University. G. P. Middleton, '96; W. Schleff, '95; C. E. Blackburn, '97, Pennsylvania. D. R. James, Jr., '95; R. L. North, '95; W. T. Carter, '98; W. B. Lusk, Sem.; R. C. Kumler, '95; W. R. Wilson, '96, Princeton. S. C. Palmer, '95; A. Scott, '95, Swarthmore. F. E. Holleran, '95; M. A. Twiford, '96; R. A. Pearse, '97, Union. J. A. Anderson, '96, Wesleyan. E. H. Cady, '95, S.; E. C. Perkins, '98; G. B. Hatch, '96; C. C. Spreyer, '98; J. L. Fewsmith, '98; F. T. Van Buren, '98; E. B. Morris, '98; L. P. Sheldon, '96, Yale.

ONE-MILE WALK.

Collegiate record, 6:52 4-5; by F. A. Borcherling, Princeton.

H. F. Houghton, Amherst. E. C. Tyzzer, '97, Brown. L. Mervin, '96, California. — Bogert, '97, — Held, '98 P. and S., Columbia. A. W. Cameron, '97, Georgetown. J. D. Philips, '97; C. D. Drew, '97; C. J. Liebman, '98; J. Staab, '95, Harvard. W. B. Fetterman, '98; A. B. G. Davis, '96, Pennsylvania. E. I. McVitty, '98; R. L. Smith, '98; E. M. Smead, '95, Princeton. P. Harris, '96, Swarthmore. E. Kraus, '96, Syracuse. G. E. Pollick, '96; H. C. Todd, '97, Union. W. Bliss, '97, Williams. F. C. Thrall, '96 S.; J. L. Hitchcock, '97 S.; W. Darrach, '97; F. B. Johnson, '96, Yale.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

Collegiate record, 6 feet 4 inches; by W. B. Page, Pennsylvania.

S. A. M. McComber, '96, Brown. W. Patterson, '96; F. W. Koch, '96; M. Dozrer, '98, California. Burke, Harrison, P. and S., Columbia. G. B. Becker, '97, Cornell. M. E. Doran, '95, Fordham. A. McElhone, '99; J. Walsh, '98, Georgetown. C. J. Paine, Jr., '97; H. R. Johnstone, '95, Harvard. O. T. Rowland, '95, Lafayette. F. M. Hall, '96, Michigan. W. Hudson, '95; T. Bennett, '95; C. Nutter, '97, College of the City of New-York. A. A. Knipe, '95; J. Cressinger, '96; C. M. Wharton, '96, Pennsylvania. W. L. Schmalhorst, Sem.; D. F. Edwards, '96; A. L. Wheeler, '96; S. Clay, Spec.; S. G. Craig, '95; G. Mongly, Spec., Princeton. W. A. Rapley, '96, Rutgers. B. Clark, '96, Swarthmore. A. E. Barnes, '95; Z. L. Myers, '96; J. G. Beckwith, '96; F. McMillan, '98, Union. W. O. Hickok, '95 S.; A. Brown, '96; C. Coit, '96; H. Cross, '96, Yale.

THROWING 16-POUND HAMMER.

Collegiate record, 123 feet 9 inches; by W. O. Hickok, Yale.

F. E. Smith, '96; J. P. Coombs, '97, Brown. R. W. Edgren, '97, California. Ball, '98, P. and S.; Byrnes, P. and S. Columbia. G. L. Patterson, '95, Cornell. G. Mahoney, '98, Georgetown. H. R. Johnstone, '95; M. J. Connor, '97; W. D. Hennen, '98, Harvard. O. F. Rowland, '95, Lafayette. F. M. Hall, '96, Michigan. W. Hudson, '95; T. Bennett, '95; C. Nutter, '97, College of the City of New-York. A. A. Knipe, '95; J. Cressinger, '96; C. M. Wharton, '96, Pennsylvania. J. M. Rhodes, '97; T. D. Riggs, '97; N. L. Schmalhorst, Sem.; Knox Taylor, '95; S. Clay Spec.; S. M. Thompson, '97, Princeton. B. Clark, '96, Swarthmore. A. E. Barnes, '95; Z. L. Myers, '96; E. R. Sweetland, '98, Union. W. O. Hickok, '95, S.; C. Chadwick, '97; H. Cross, '96; A. Brown, '96; R. A. Hickok, '97, S., Yale.

TWO-MILE BICYCLE RACE.

Collegiate record, 4:10, by W. D. Osgood, Pennsylvania.

M. C. Dozier, '98, California. Fearing, '97; Howard, '98; Crane, L. S.; Williams, '98; Ruppert, Pol. S.; Stevens, '97; Bird, '96; Baxter, '97, Columbia. E. P. Hinds, '96; W. F. Rittler, '98, Cornell. G. Gary, '98; J. A. Gilman, '98, Dartmouth. F. W. Hutchings, '96, Georgetown. H. C. Burdett, '98; F. S. Elliot, '95; W. R. Brinckerhoff, '97; A. B. Holmes, '96; E. S. Hatch, S.; J. W. Schereschewsky, '95; J. R. Crocker, '98; H. H. Brown, '97, Harvard. W. Ottman, '98; L. Schultze, '98; W. Morrill, '97; H. Fisher, '95; C. Neidlinger, '97; Bartley, '98, College of the City of New-York. G. M. Coates, '97; W. D. Osgood, '95; J. A. Wilborn, '96; W. G. Douglass, '98; H. Flannery, '98; L. Thorn, '98; H. E. Williams, '97, Pennsylvania. F. F. Goodman, '98; G. H. McFarland, '98; J. R. Parker, '98; J. A. Leland, Spec.; A. W. Jamison, '97; T. B. Brown, '97; C. Brown, '96, Princeton. R. Bennett, '98, Rutgers. R. E. Manley, '97; W. A. Barker, '95, Swarthmore. C. C. Brown, '96, Syracuse. W. P. Campbell, '96; B. A. Burtiss, '97; E. W. Sylvester, '98; A. J. Roy, '95, Union. E. Hill, '97; E. C. Heidrich, '96; E. H. Young, '97; C. E. Peck, '96, S.; F. H. Shall, '98; J. W. Hall, '95, S., Yale.

Tennis at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., May 22.—A tennis concert is to be given in Berkeley Hall, Harrison Street, East Orange, on Monday evening, June 3, under the management of the following members of the East Orange Lawn Tennis Club: William O. Ludlow, Joseph M. Merrill, J. Leonard Merrill, Jr., Howard P. Curtis, Arthur N. Bingham, J. Halsted Fountain, and S. Van Buren Brewster. A glee club will sing, Messrs. Seward and Ruggles will play on the banjo, Robert Terry of New-York City will give piano selections, Charles Schofield will sing, and J. Leonard Merrill, Jr., will recite.

The South Orange Field Club has arranged to hold a handicap club tennis tournament in singles, open to members only, on Memorial Day, May 30. W. W. Palen and Asa Wynkoop of the Tennis Committee will be in charge, and entries must reach them on or before May 28. The four dirt courts have been put in fine condition.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; or would take charge of grown children; 10 years' unexceptionable city reference; city or country. L. E., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman in private family as first-class chambermaid; would assist in dining room or laundry or any other work; good reference. Call, or write, two days, 342 East 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with the other work or will do chamberwork and waiting; in a small family; good city reference. Call Thursday, at 1,075 3d Av.; ring Simpson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or ASSIST With Growing Children.—References. Call at present employer's, 75 West 52d St., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWER.—A Protestant girl (seventeen) wants position to assist with chamberwork and plain sewing. L. R., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; two years' best reference. 111 West 53d St., McEvoy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; would assist with waiting or other work; can be highly recommended by present employer. 125 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call, from 10 to 12, at 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable person as first-class chambermaid; good seamstress; city or country; good city reference. M. M., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and to wait on an invalid lady, or as infant's nurse. Call, from 10 to 12, 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist any other work. Can be seen at present employer's, 839 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; city or country; willing and obliging. M. K., 303 West 145th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid, or would assist in waiting or other work; by a young girl; good city references; city or country. Tween, 277 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like a situation for a competent chambermaid; disengaged the end of the month. 34 West 48th St., after 2 o'clock, Thursday and Friday.

CHAMBERMAID, SEWING, or WAITRESS.—By a young American Protestant girl; in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 10th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; will take turns in dining room if required; six years' references from the last place. 368 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best of reference; no objection to go to country. Present employer's, 44 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork or assist with housework; willing and obliging; lately landed. 216 East 28th St., Grogan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; country preferred; two years' reference from present employer. 33 West 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; assist with waiting; in private family. 1,077 3d Av.; ring O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or light housework; in good family; first-class references. Fitz, 113 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid; assist with waiting. Call, for two days, at 112 East 32d St. J. Dowd.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—Will do plain sewing; good city reference. 408 West 53d St., Fox's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as first-class chambermaid; good laundress; best references. C., 1,152 3d Av., at store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl, 17, to assist with chamberwork and plain sewing. L. R., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting; in private family. 426 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an intelligent Irish girl, lately landed, as chambermaid. M. C., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By parlormaid or chambermaid; competent in all her duties. 24 West 12th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a French girl; city reference. Buvington, 344 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference. 104 East 30th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; seven years' references from last employer; wages $20. 403 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Will assist with waiting or wait alone. Can be seen at present employer's, 217 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork in private family; four years' reference. 349 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced girl; and help with waiting; can be seen at present employer's, 32 East 53d St., between 1 and 2.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, reliable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. N. C., 251 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid; first-class references from last employer. Chambermaid, 707 7th Av.; store.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—Willing to go to the country; first-class reference. 906 8th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERWORK.—By respectable woman; go home at nights. W. More, 337 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Willing and obliging; city reference. 15 East 29th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands fancy cooking; pastry, creams, marketing; city references. Corner 106th St. and Western Boulevard, store.

COOK.—A lady wishes a place for her cook, country preferred, whom she can personally recommend. Call, on Wednesday, at present employer's, 240 West 76th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; New-England woman; disengaged June 1; capable of taking charge for a few gentlemen or invalid lady. Present employer's, 812 5th Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; excellent baker; city reference. 36 East 40th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls, Protestants; one as first-class cook and waitress; four years' city reference. 107 West 62d St.; Adams's bell. No cards.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as cook and do plain washing in private family; first-class city, written, and personal reference. 220 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; excellent bread and pastry maker; country preferred. M. L., 140 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class in all branches; private family; year and a half's best city references from last employer. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—Protestant, wants re-engagement about June 10; present employer can be seen; highest references given; wages $30 to $35. Newport preferred. A. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; French and English cooking; Newport and New-York references; will oblige by day or week. 222 West 41st St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; experienced in all branches of cooking and baking; best city references. M., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—English; thorough in all kinds of French cooking, catering; marketing if required; take entire charge; city or country; best reference. S., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for two competent girls together; cook and waitress. Apply, after 2 P. M., at 1,189 Madison Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; understands her business in all branches; private family; city reference. K. T., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; no objection to a little washing; thoroughly understands her business; excellent city reference. M. J., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; first-class cook; understands thoroughly the management in the kitchen, where some help is given. Helene, 118 West 31st St.

COOK.—Thoroughly reliable; where good family cooking only is required; competent to take entire charge; city or country; best city reference. E. B., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; thoroughly understands all branches; best city references. Present employer's, 44 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family, where assistance is given; best references; go in the country for the Summer. 149 East 48th St.; ring Crotty's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as a good cook and assist with washing; best city reference. 237 East 29th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; good city reference. 409 West 24th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; best reference. F. D., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—French; age, 26; strong and of good experience; one year in America; good references. C. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a respectable person as cook and to assist with washing; best city reference. 200 West 33d St.

COOK.—By middle-aged Canadian Protestant woman, as good cook and baker; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class; in private family; city or country. Present employer's, 553 5th Av.

COOK.—Lady leaving city wishes to find a situation for her cook. Call, Thursday morning, at 34 West 40th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for competent Scotch Protestant cook; wages, $30. 438 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; in private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best of city references. C. S. A., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in private family; best city reference. 106 East 57th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook. Seen at last employer's, 120 East 37th St., after 10 o'clock.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to get a place for two girls; one as good cook and fine laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. 318 West 82d St., present employer's.

COOK, and CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving city wishes to find situations for her two servants, one cook, the other chambermaid and laundress. Call, Wednesday, at 116 East 30th St., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

COOK.—By a colored cook; four years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, Dr. Jamim, 191 Madison Av., Thursday afternoon from 2 to 5.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning; reference. 136 West 66th St., Greenwood.

DAY'S WORK.—All kinds; terms, $1. Norah, 247 East 30th St., rear.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A Parisian dressmaker wants to make latest style dresses from $8 up; best references and work shown; sole agent for the French Corset Royle. 164 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more engagements by the day; terms moderate. J. McCallum, 535 East 87th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden, will make gowns from $8 to $14; waists, $5 to $6; reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, a few more engagements by the day, or would take work at home; best reference. 326 West 44th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young North German lady, lately landed, to take entire charge of children as nursery governess; excellent references. Experience, 128 East 85th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant as nursery governess; three years' city reference. M. Faivre, 5 West 50th St.

NURSEY GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant as nursery governess; kindergaertnerin; best references. France, 341 West 30th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl; good washer and ironer; four years' city reference; city or country. 334 East 36th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl; 19; in American family; speaks German and English. Krueger, 104 East 4th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged woman for general housework in a small private family; good city reference. 244 West 67th St., first floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—French; strong and willing; age, 22; has good practice; experience; will be very useful to good cook. E. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong, active, neat young woman; hotel, restaurant, or private house. A. J., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By educated young Swedish girl, just landed, as lady's maid or take care of grown children; speaks English and a little German; competent in all her duties; good reference. 377 4th Av. Mr. Collin.

LADY'S MAID.—By Frenchwoman; speaks German and English; good seamstress and dressmaker, and is very obliging. Reinee, 205 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid, speaking English; thoroughly competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; city reference. Francoise, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable young Swedish girl, competent to give massage, as lady's maid; best references. 43 East 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; city reference. F., 240 West 24th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent in all her duties; good dressmaker. 1 East 34th St.

MAID.—By an experienced lady's maid; good packer and traveler; has traveled abroad; understands the care of ladies' clothes; seven years' excellent reference. J. D., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as maid and seamstress; competent and trustworthy; excellent reference. Mrs. Hedlund, 151 East 19th St.

MAID.—By Frenchwoman as maid; good seamstress; willing and obliging; like to go to Europe; best references. L. G., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—By a young French woman as maid; understands her duties; willing and obliging; best references. M. G., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; best city reference. 114 East 32d St., Wilford's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as competent laundress and chambermaid to go in the country with a family leaving city; two years' references; will assist in other work when needed. 101 West 105th St., Norton's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping for the Summer would like to find a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, on Wednesday and Thursday, at 3 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's, or to take family washing from the country; best of references. Call, for two days, on Mrs. Burke, 226 East 35th St., ground floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good, plain laundress; willing to assist in kitchen or would do general housework in small family; city or country. 306 West 15th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; would assist with other work; city or country; best city reference. 495 3d Av., near 84th St., Maddan's bell.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as laundress and do chamberwork; in private family. Call, between 10 and 3, Mrs. Borg, 927 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; excellent city reference. 436 9th Av.; ring Lavan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent reference; city preferred. 520 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; single-handed; best references. M. A. N., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first laundress; small private family; best city reference; city or country. 136 East 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; in private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 300 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; in a private family; good city reference. S. W., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; young woman; excellent city reference. L. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; city reference. A. B., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. M. E., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; seashore preferred; excellent city reference. G., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; city or country; excellent city reference. 408 7th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Active and Excited Markets, with Prices Higher.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Active —Coffee Quiet.

There was a very sharp advance in wheat prices, with trading very active. Outsiders were buying more freely and local shorts were covering, owing to the large decrease in the world's visible supply, and as following the bullish news from the Western markets; foreign dispatches were showing a higher range of prices; and local scalpers were active. Provisions were firmer, but quiet. Cotton was active and higher with Europe. Coffee was dull and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator		78¾@	79
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator		32c@	32¾
Corn, No. 2, steamer		59 @	59½
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.65	@	$4.00
Flour, straight, Winter	3.60	@	3.70
Cotton, middling uplands	7 5-16@		..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	13.75	@	14.25
Lard, Western steam		@	6.95
Beef, family	11.00	@	18.00
Butter, creamery, fancy		17c@	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@		4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6	@	6½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16	@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Gartness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	10.50	@	10.60
Lead	3.20	@	3.25

WHEAT—Contracts were active and excited, with the close strong at 3⅝@4c advance, on better cables, foreign buying, higher West, free covering by shorts, and Bradstreet's report of 3,093,000 bushels' decrease east of the Rockies, 721,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, 1,624,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, or a total decrease of 5,438,000 bushels in the world's visible supply. Spot was firm at a sharp advance, which checked business. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, for export, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, ¼c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 6c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for red, on board: No. 2 cash, 80¼c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 88c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86c, afloat....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 502 bushels....Receipts, 180,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 253,778 bushels; in the interior, 221,657 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were less active, but ⅝@⅞c higher, on better cables, firmer West, and a decrease of 718,000 bushels reported by Bradstreet's east of the Rockies, with local shorts covering freely....Spot was firm at ¾@⅞c advance, with a light trade. Sales, 37,500 bushels, including 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 59¾c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do, at 60c, delivered; 24,000 bushels do at 61¼c, free on board, afloat; 1,500 bushels yellow at 60¾c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 58¾c, delivered....Receipts, 52,650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 128,196 bushels; in the interior, 887,077 bushels....Clearances hence, 73,291 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 147,178 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ⅛@⅜c, with corn and the West, and closed firm, with only a light local trade....Spot were in fair demand at steady prices....Sales, 80,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36¾@37c for 41,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 32½@32¾c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 31½c; rejected mixed, 30¾c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c; track mixed, 32½@34½c; track white, 37@40c for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 165,000 bushels; exports, 365 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May		@	78¾
June	180,000	77⅛@79¼	79¼
July	13,920,000	77⅛@80	80
August	2,320,000	77⅛@80	80
September	10,520,000	77⅝@80⅝	80½
October	75,000	78¾@81	81
December	5,240,000	79½@82 9-16	82½
May	1,000,000	83 @84½	84½
Total	33,555,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May		@	32¾
June	30,000	32¾@33	33
July	150,000	33¼@33¾	33¾
No. 2 white—			
May		@	37
June	10,000	36¼@	36½
Total	190,000		

FLOUR—Business was restricted by the sharp advance in wheat, and receivers were asking about 10c more for good grades. Sales, 25,000 bbls, including of City Mills 4,750 bbls patents; 4,100 bbls clear, and 3,750 bbls extra, at quotations; 2,400 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.50; 5,000 bbls Spring patents at $4.25@$5; 2,600 Spring straights at $4; 1,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.90, in bbls; 450 bbls Winter patents at $4.25@$4.40; 150 bbls No. 2 Winter at $3 in sacks; 150 bbls clear Winter at $3.75; 600 bbls Winter straights at $4, and 150 bbls Kansas patents at $4, in sacks....Arrivals, 8,037 bbls and 10,139 sacks; ex-ports, 2,804 bbls and 5,482 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 27,647 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.40
Supers	@ 2.60
No. 2	2.70@ 3.20
No. 1	3.25@ 3.45
Clears	3.40@ 3.75
Straights	3.60@ 3.70
Winter wheat straights	3.85@ 4.00
Patents	3.90@ 4.15
Special brands	4.20@ 4.35
City patents	@ 4.80
City clears	@ 4.00
City extras	3.30@ 3.40
City supers	3.10@ 3.15
City fine	3.00@ ..

SPRING.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@ ..	@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	$2.60@ ..
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60	2.70@2.85
No. 1	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Clears	3.10@ 3.25	3.35@ 3.50
Straights	3.65@ 3.75	3.75@ 4.00
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 5.00

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.75@$3.80; fancy, $3.85@$4.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm and moderately active. We quote: Brandywine and Hagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $3; white do, $3.10; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.40; chops, 92½@95c; coarse meal, $1.04@$1.05; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—More active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.30; cut, $4.25@$4.70; ground, $3.90, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Firmer and fairly active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 82½@85c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85@87½c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There continued a dull and nominal market for clover. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were freer sellers at steady prices, and a little better business came about. Sales of 100 bbls good offgrade yellow at 26c for export; 900 bbls strictly prime yellow at 27½c, and 130 bbls red at 25½c; prime yellow was offered at 28c. Crude in bulk at the mills was under neglect and was wholly nominal. COCOANUT OIL is quiet and steady. Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5¾@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is firm and in fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate inquiry, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in moderate demand at firm prices; quoted at 51@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 22.—The only bid in the market to-day for oil was $1.70; no sales.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market was unsettled, but tended most of the day to a higher range, as chiefly in sympathy with wheat. Pork advanced 30@35c, and rested 20@25c; lard 3 to 8 points, falling back in part 5 points, and bacon 12½@15 points, reacting 5 points. There was freer speculation in pork and bacon, but a quiet feeling on lard. The export demand did not improve. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 36,000 head.

LARD—Western Steam—There was stronger holding at the West, and an advance of 3 points, but trading was quiet, while here demand was unimportant and the situation somewhat nominal. Cash closed at 6.95c, nominal. Sales, 240 tcs, old packages, at 6.87½c; city steam was firm at 6.25@6.37½c, and 140 tcs sold. Options, no sales; May closed at 7c, nominal, and July at 7.10c, nominal. Refined was dull; Continent at 7.30c, South American at 7.55c. Compound lard was in better demand; quoted at 5@5⅜c. At the West May closed at 6.67c, nominal; July was at 6.72½@6.80c, closing at 6.80c; September at 6.90@7c, closing at 6.95c asked.

PORK—Was taken up moderately and at steady prices, with sales of 200 bbls mess. The West had more confident buying, and prices were advanced 30@35c; by the close there was a reaction of 20@25c; July was at $12.60@$12.97½, closing at $12.72½; September at $12.87½@$13.22½, closing at $13.02½. Prices here are: For mess, $13.75@$14.25; family mess, $13@$13.50; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.25.

BACON—The short rib dealings were more general and at higher prices by 12½@15 points, reacting by the close 5 points; July was at 6.32½@6.42½c, closing at 6.37c; September at 6.47½@6.62½c, closing at 6.55 @6.57c.

CUTMEATS—City meats were slow and unsettled in price. Sales of 2,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 6¼c. City-pickled shoulders, 5@5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6c bid; 12-lb do, 5¾@6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6½c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8½c for 12-lb and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—Was in light demand, with prices held steadily. Sales of 300 bbls packet, $11@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Were without material demand, while ruling weak as to prices; quoted at $18@$18.50, while here $19 was quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were about steady in price, on fair demand. Receipts at the West, 80,338 head; same time last year, 67,935 head. Chicago—Receipts, 37,000 head; active; 5c higher; $4.30@$4.80; left over, 3,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,192 head; slow; 10@15c lower; $4.10@$4.65. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,564 head; lower; $4.10@$4.60. Omaha—Receipts, 8,500 head; opened 10c lower; $4.15@$4.50. Pittsburg firm; $4.90@$4.85. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; weak; 10c lower; $4.20@$4.50. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.55@$4.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,000 head; slow; $4.40@$4.70. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6½c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was slow and slightly unsettled, with sellers of city at 4 9-16c. No sales. For country, a moderate demand; sales of 115,000 lb in lots, at 4½@4¾c. In Australian no business, with sellers at 5 1-16@5¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was an active demand from the West, which pretty well cleaned up offerings for prompt delivery. Sales of 300,000 lb city for Chicago at 8⅝c, laid down there; 200,000 lb Kansas City at 8¾c, laid down in St. Louis; 50,000 lb out of town at 8¾c, there, and reports of 125,000 lb out of town, at 8¾c, laid down in St. Louis. The nominal market here at the close is 8¾c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market, at 8½@8¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and unchanged, to 5 points down, with only a local trade, and influenced by the cables. Havre was dull and unchanged, to ½f down, and Hamburg dull at partly 1f, to pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull but steady, at 16c for No. 7, and 14¾c for No. 8....Sales, 1,000 bags No. 8, per Mexican Prince, at 14¾c; 1,500 mats interior Padang, at 26½c; 1,500 bags Maracaibo, 500 bags Savanilla, 800 bags Porto Cabello, and 400 bags unwashed Carracas, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 14.40c, 250 bags at 14.35c; July, 250 bags at 14.80c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.75c, 500 bags at 14.80c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 14.30c, 750 bags at 14.35c; June, 250 bags at 14.35c; July, 250 bags at 14.85c; August, 250 bags at 14.80c; September, 250 bags at 14.80c, 2,500 bags at 14.85c; October, 500 bags at 14.90c; December, 250 bags at 14.75c, 250 bags at 14.80c; total, 4,500 bags. Exchanged—250 bags May exchanged for 250 bags June, even; total for day, 8,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Last Year.
January	14.70@14.80	....@....
February	14.70@14.80	....@....
March	14.70@14.75	....@....
May	14.30@14.40	15.05@15.15
June	14.30@14.35	15.00@15.05
July	14.80@14.85	14.85@14.90
August	14.80@14.85	14.45@14.50
September	14.80@14.85	14.10@14.15
October	14.85@14.90	13.75@13.80
November	14.80@14.85	13.55@13.65
December	14.80@14.85	13.35@13.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	205,337
Arrivals	....
Total	205,337
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,004
Total stock in New-York to-day	199,333
Total stock in Baltimore	22,122
Arrivals	....
Total	22,122
Deliveries yesterday	275—21,847
Total	48,447
Arrivals	....
Total	48,477
Deliveries yesterday	763—47,684
Total stock in other ports	....
	69,531
Total stock in United States	268,864
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 21	148,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 21	9,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 21	111,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 11	18,000
	286,000
Total	554,864
Same time 1894	326,908

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	below No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	above No. 7	No. 7	.... below No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@18
Padang, int'r	20½@27	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17½@18¾	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18¾@19¾
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @21¼
Do, washed	19½@21½	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@30½		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and excited, with local shorts covering, and free buying for outside account, while Liverpool was 5@5½ points higher, and the South firmer. The close was barely steady at 15@17 points advance....Spot was quiet at 3-16c advance, with sales of 300 bales to shippers, 138 bales to spinners, and 800 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 9-16
Middling uplands	7 5-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	½c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling stained	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	7.12@7.13	7.04	7.03	200
June	7.10@7.11	7.14	6.99	17,100
July	7.16@7.17	7.19	7.04	14,800
August	7.22@7.23	7.27	7.12	168,000
September	7.26@7.27	7.30	7.16	20,500
October	7.30@7.31	7.35	7.21	68,200
November	7.33@7.34	7.37	7.25	9,800
December	7.36@7.37	7.40	7.28	13,800
January	7.42@7.43	7.46	7.33	16,200
February	7.47@7.48	7.48	7.38	600
March	7.52@7.54	7.50	7.50	100
Total				328,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 24.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	305	155	127	806	..	..
New-Orleans	1747	2787	4548	593	..	..
Mobile	27	11	16	472	..	..
Savannah	784	554	700	803	..	..
Charleston	..	355	136	391	..	..
Wilmington	27	..	2	11	..	..
Norfolk	31	267	98	74	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	1145	..	..	..
New-York	..	982	28	..	..	..
Boston	695	323	713	719	..	..
Philadelphia	230	188	1040	25	..	..
West Point	..	13	407	64	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3848	5610	8960	3958	..	..
This day last week	8818	5535	2695	3287	3641	4455
This day last year	1765	5261	3700	1704	5503	2708

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand is very fair and prices continue firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Supplies are moderate and demand good, with prices firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3⅞@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4⅜@4⅝	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	..
Choice	5⅜@5½	Jb	.. @1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5⅝@6	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅜@6¾		

SUGAR—The raw market shows firmness, but the demand is slow....Refined continues steady, with a moderate inquiry.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2¾@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5	1-16@5¼	
Coarse powdered	4⅞	@4 15-16	
Granulated	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cutloaf	5	1-16@5¼	
Crushed	5	1-16@5¼	
Powdered	4⅝	@4 15-16	
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4⅝	
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅝	
Extra fine granulated	4	9-16@4¾	
Con. granulated	4	11-16@4¾	
Cubes	4	11-16@4¾	
XXXX powdered	4	15-16@5¼	
Mold A	4	11-16@4¾	
Diamond A	4	7-16@4⅝	
Confectioners' A	4	1-16@4⅜	
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Windsor	4	3-16@4⅜	
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅜	
Phoenix A	4	@4 5-16	
Empire A	4	@4 5-16	
No. 6	4	@4 3-16	
No. 7	3⅞	@4 1-16	
No. 8	3⅞	@4 1-16	
No. 9	3	13-16@4	
No. 10	3⅝	@3 15-16	
No. 11	3	11-16@3⅝	
No. 12	3	9-16@3⅝	
No. 13 (net)	3⅜	@..	
No. 14 (net)	3¼	@..	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The dullness is still so great that it produces some pressure to sell, and the market has a heavy, weak tone throughout. Some holders continue to ask $2.40 for very choice domestic marrow; others will sell at $2.35, and some goods, just shading choice, have sold at $2.25@$2.30. Medium can be bought in round lots at $1.85, but still have a few jobbing sales 2½@5c higher. Peas slow and unchanged. Red kidney weak, with outside quotation very extreme. All kinds of foreign beans are dragging, and values favor the buyer. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.35@$2.40; do, pea, $1.95@$2; do, medium, $1.85@$1.90; do, white kidney, $2.30@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20; do, lima, California, $2.95@$3; do, foreign, marrow, $2.15@$2.25; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.80; green peas, barrels, $1.02½; do, bags, 95@97½c; do, Scotch, 97½c@$1.

BUTTER—The market is firm, especially for the better grades, which meet a fair sale.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	17½@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	14 @15
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	12 @13
Welsh tubs, extra	16 @..
Welsh tubs, firsts	14 @15
Welsh tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy tubs, thirds	10 @11
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	17½@..
Creamery, firsts	15½@16½
Creamery, seconds	13 @14
Creamery, thirds	11 @12
Imitation creamery, firsts	12 @13
Imitation creamery, seconds	8½@ 9½
Dairy, firsts	11 @12
Dairy, thirds to seconds	7 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @ 9
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 8

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	7½@12
Western—	
Creamery, June	8 @13
Factory	6½@ 9

CHEESE—A better demand for desirable stock, and a steadier tone over prices.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6¾@ 6½
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	6 @ 6¼
State full cream, large, good to choice	5¾@ 5¾
State full cream, common to fair	4 @ 5
State full cream, small fancy	6½@..
State full cream, small, poor to choice	4 @ 6
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	3½@ 4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2 @ 3
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1½@ 1¾
State full skims	1 @..

EGGS—A better supply of desirable stock, with some accumulation, and buyers disposed to hold off.

State and Pennsylvania	14½@14¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13¾@14¼
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12½@13¾
Duck	12 @13
Western, culls, 30 dozen case	$3.00@$3.60

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples steady, but quiet. Strawberries in very heavy supply to-day, arrivals including 15,400 crates from Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Prices have fallen very low. Our quotations cover the great bulk of the offerings, but a few lots of extra large and fine bring a premium. We quote: Apples—Baldwin, per barrel, $3.50@$4.50; do, russet, Roxbury, $3@$4; do, golden, $2.50@$3; do, inferior, $1.50@$2. Strawberries—Maryland, usual grades, @8c; do, Norfolk, 5@7c; do, North Carolina, 10@15c; do, choice, 8@10c; small lots fancy at higher prices.

FRUITS—DRIED—Evaporated apples are held about steady; exporters bid 6c for prime and 6¼c for choice, but most lots are held ⅛@¼c higher. Fancy job slowly at 6¾@7c. Sun-dried apples have very little inquiry. Scarcely any chops here. Cores and skins dull and nominal. Raspberries offering at 19c, without selling. Cherries nominal, and there is but little doing in blackberries or plums. California fruits have a very fair distributing trade. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to fair, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@5¾c; chops, 2¼@2½c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 19c. Cherries, 11c. Blackberries, 4@4½c. Plums—State, 3½@4c. Apricots, 6@9c. Peaches—California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

POULTRY—LIVE—About eleven carloads arrived to-day. The price of fowls was advanced to 12c for general wholesale business; few peddling sales, ¼@½c higher, and old roosters jumped ½@1c per lb. Turkeys steady. Prime large Spring chickens are fairly sustained, but small chickens are dull and weaker. Ducks and geese to buyers' favor. No change in geese. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 55c@$1.25; fowls, per lb, 12c; old roosters, 7½@8c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@85c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, per pair, 25@45c. DRESSED—A stronger market for fine fresh fowls to-day. Offerings light, and, while sales are still generally at 10½c for average best lots, holders are offering fancy goods reservedly, and it is hard to buy finest marks under 11c. Old cocks dull. Turkeys dull. Long Island Spring ducks a shade easier. Spring chickens scarce and wanted. We quote: Turkeys, fresh, per lb, 9@11c; fowls, 10@10½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; old geese, 6@8c; old ducks, 9@12c; Spring ducks, 28c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 40@45c; do, Western, 28@35c; do, Long Island, 33@38c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

HAY AND STRAW—Market firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, shipping, 55c; clover mixed, 60@65c; clover, 50@55c. Rye straw, long, 50@65c; do, short, 40@45c. Oat straw, 40@45c.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes in better demand and a little firmer; new in fair demand. Peas about steady. Cabbages quiet and weak.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.75@$2.00
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	1.00@ 1.50
Beets, Florida, tops off, per crate	1.00@ 1.50
Beets, Florida, tops on, per crate	75@ 1.25
Beets, Charleston, per 100 bunches	1.50@ 4.00
Cucumbers, Florida, per basket	75@ 1.25
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	60@ 1.00
Cabbages, Charleston, per bbl-crate	1.75@ 2.25
Cabbages, N. C., per bbl-crate	1.75@ 2.00
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl-crate	1.25@ 1.75
Kale, Long Island, per bbl	.. @ 75
Lettuce, Norfolk, per bushel basket	40@ 60
Lettuce, Norfolk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Lettuce, local, per bbl	1.00@ 2.00
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.00@ 1.10
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb sack	1.75@ 1.80
Peas, Norfolk, per ½-bbl basket	1.50@ 1.75
Peas, Edenton, per ½-bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Peas, N. C., per ½-bbl basket	1.12@ 1.37
Peas, N. C., per bushel basket	75@ 1.00
Radishes, local, per 100 bunches	50@ 60
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1.25@ ..
String beans, Charleston, wax, basket	1.50@ 2.00
String beans, Charleston, green, bask	1.75@ 2.00
String beans, Georgia, wax, per crate	1.25@ 1.75
String beans, Georgia, green, per crate	1.50@ 1.75
String beans, Fla., wax, per basket	1.00@ 1.75
String beans, Fla., wax, per crate	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Fla., green, per basket	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Fla., green, per crate	1.00@ 1.50
Squash, Fla., white, per crate	10@ 30
Squash, Fla., yellow crook, per crate	10@ 40
Spinach, Long Island, per bbl	.. @ 75
Tomatoes, Fla., fancy, large, carrier	5.00@ 6.00
Tomatoes, Fla., av'ge prime, carrier	3.00@ 4.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—The market is weak, owing to the light inquiry, while offerings continue free.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	9	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 8	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3	
State N. Y. old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	9	@..	
Bavarian, new	22	@24	
Bohemian, new	23	@24	
Altmarks, new	18	@20	

HIDES—Demand continues good, while receipts do not increase, and prices rule firm.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, selected	22@25	17½@..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	16½@..
Orinoco, selected	21@23	.. @17
Bogota, selected	21@24	15 @16
Central America, selected	20@22	15 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @15
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	.. @11
Porto Cabello, selected	21@23	16 @..
La Guayra, selected	23@25	16 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	10 @..
Tampico, selected	20@21	14 @..
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @14
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	14 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	12 @..
Calcutta Buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock	10@13	12½@..
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	13 @..
Corientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	10 @..
Maranham, as they run	25@28	.. @ 9
Payta, as they run	28@32	.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lower Prices Result from the Scare Over the Crops.

LIQUIDATION IN THE INDUSTRIALS

A Large Operator Takes Profits Prior to His Departure for Europe—The General List Loses Little—Holders Stubborn.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

In view of the pessimistic reports as to the condition of the growing crops and the accompanying sharp advance in the grain markets, which seemed to lend color to the tales of injury, it is rather surprising that railway stocks did not show more weakness in to-day's market than they did. Beyond short sales there was little or no pressure against the Grangers—in fact, the trading in them was lighter than on average days. Burlington was the only one of the group in which 10,000 shares was done, while the total for St. Paul was 8,800 shares, Northwestern 7,100 shares, and Rock Island 3,000 shares. Officials of these roads are on record in denial of the exaggerated stories of crop damage and their information is certainly as good as that sent out from the grain speculators of Chicago. The declines in the group extended to 1⅜ in Northwestern, 1⅛ in Burlington, ¾ in St. Paul, and ⅛ in Rock Island.

More than half the day's business of about 300,000 shares was done in the industrials and the weakness of the group was really the feature of the market. Sugar and Distilling and Cattle Feeding were the most active stocks, the trading in the former being 50,835 shares, and in the latter 58,765 shares. At the close, Sugar was 1⅛ and Distillers 1½ points lower. The weakness in both specialties was due to realizing by an operator usually identified with Sugar, but who was a large purchaser of Distillers at the low prices which prevailed about the time the effort to reorganize the property was instituted. All the news concerning the property is of an encouraging character, and, while this liquidation has reduced the price of the stock a couple of points, there is nothing in the situation to cause alarm to stock holders. Chicago Gas was firm all day, but closed ⅝ lower, and Leather lost ⅜ on sales of about 9,000 shares. Rubber was strong in the face of the general decline, both stocks closing fractionally higher. Its strength was due to the very satisfactory showing made in the annual report printed this morning.

London was busy with its fortnightly settlement, and did little or nothing in this market. The general railway list was fractionally lower in sympathy with the decline in the Grangers, and in the industrials, but there was no disposition on the part of holders to part with their stocks.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¾, to 68⅝; Reading, ½, to 10¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 59⅞; Atchison, ⅛, to 8, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅜. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 97¾, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 15⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 53, Erie second consols at 70½, and New-York Central at 104. British consols advanced ⅛, to 106 1-16 for money and 106⅛ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £52,000. Money, ¼@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 13-16 per cent.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 100f 30c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 23½c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was little changed, but there was an apparent tendency toward lower rates. The supply was exceedingly liberal and favorable terms are easily obtainable by borrowers. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 2½ for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but there was very little increase in the supply. Rates were 2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3@3½ for four months' choice single names, 3½@4 for six to seven months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $105,707,612, and the balances were $5,530,208. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $348,312.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent., closing at ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅜@13-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$32,871,509
Imports for the same period	19,055,255
Net exports	$13,216,254
Net exports to date, 1894	20,053,912
Net exports to date, 1893	11,493,580
Net exports to date, 1892	17,485,532

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull, but firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual sales were $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—17@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

LISTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following securities were listed at the Stock Exchange yesterday by order of the Governing Committee:

Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, $1,750,000 additional preferred stock, making the amount listed $6,250,000.

New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $4,571,700 additional capital stock, making the amount listed $100,000,000.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, $43,405,000 reorganization certificates of deposit for general mortgage gold 4 per cent. bonds of 1989.

Illinois Central Railroad Company, $3,550,000 Western lines first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1951.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, $2,500,000 first preferred 5 per cent. cumulative stock, $4,000,000 second preferred 5 per cent. non-cumulative stock, $6,000,000 common stock, and $5,000,000 first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce that they have closed the subscription for the $2,320,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Iowa Division, 5 per cent. bonds, the amount having been oversubscribed.

—Andrew H. Green, former Controller of this city, and Frederick Sturges, were unaimously elected Directors of the Atlantic Trust Company at a meeting held at the company's office yesterday.

—Redmond, Kerr & Co. offer to investors the Minneapolis Street Railway Company 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds.

—Clarence H. Wildes advertises that he will deal in Cleveland and Canton first 5 per cent. bonds.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28	28½	200
American Express	119½	119½	119½	119½	117	119	2
*American Sugar Refining	119	119⅝	117¼	117¾	117⅝	117⅞	59,835
*American Sugar Refining pf.	90⅜	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	90½	90¾	438
American Tobacco	107½	108½	107½	107½	107½	107¾	5,558
American Tobacco pf.	112¼	113½	112¼	113	113	114	725
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	7⅞	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	4,885
Baltimore & Ohio	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¾	63	63¾	300
Balt. & O. S. W. pf., new	10	10	10	10	10	12	11
Brunswick Company	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾	4½	200
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¾	53⅝	54¼	110
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	1,950
Chicago Gas	75	75¼	74½	74½	74⅝	74⅞	17,810
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55¾	55⅞	55½	55⅝	55¼	55½	200
Chicago & Northwestern	99¼	99½	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅜	7,170
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79⅜	79½	78¾	78½	78⅝	78½	10,292
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44	44	43½	44	43½	44	500
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	88½	89⅝	40
C., M. & St. Paul	66⅜	66⅝	66	66⅝	68⅜	68⅝	8,870
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69	69¼	68⅝	68⅝	68½	68⅝	3,025
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	7½	8	600
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	25½	26½	200
Col., H. V. & Toledo	27¼	27¾	27⅛	27⅝	27	27¼	500
Consolidated Gas Company	145½	145½	145	145	144¼	145	565
Delaware & Hudson	132¼	132¾	132⅛	132⅝	132	132½	580
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163	163	163	163	162	163	25
Dist. & C. F., all in, pd	23¼	23⅜	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝	58,765
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13	14	100
General Electric	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34⅛	34	34¼	1,845
Great Northern pf	130	133	130	133	132	135	1,280
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	200
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	3⅝	4½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4	520
Houston & Texas	3	3	3	3			100
Iowa Central	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼	440
Iowa Central pf	30	30	30	30	20½	30	300
Laclede Gas	32	32	31	31	30¾	31¼	300
Laclede Gas pf	93	93	93	93	93	93	310
Lake Erie & Western	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	21	21¼	1,360
Lake Erie & Western pf	79	79½	79	79½	79¼	79½	400
Lake Shore	146½	146¾	146½	146¾	146	146¾	210
*Long Island Traction	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9	9⅝	225
Louisville & Nashville	58⅜	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	58	58⅜	3,100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10⅛	10¼	10	10⅛	10	10⅜	900
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	28⅜	28¾	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	200
Manhattan Consolidated	116⅜	117	115¼	115¼	115¼	115½	3,000
Mexican National certs	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3⅛	200
Michigan Central	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	100	101	100
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd	33½	33½	33½	33½	33¼	34	700
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16¾	17	16¾	17	16⅞	17	370
Missouri Pacific	29	29½	28¾	28¾	28¾	29	2,075
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	32¼	32½	32	32	31⅞	32¼	800
Mobile & Ohio	21½	22	21½	22	22	22¼	700
Morris & Essex	162⅛	162½	162¼	162¼			10
*National Lead Co	35¼	35½	34½	34¾	34½	34⅝	440
*National Lead Co. pf	89⅞	89⅞	89¾	89¾	89½	90⅜	55
National Linseed Oil	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27¾	26½	28	300
National Starch	9⅜	9¾	9⅜	9¾	8	10	100
New-Jersey Central	100⅞	101½	100½	100⅝	100½	100¾	1,560
New-York Central	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	101¼	101¾	500
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	42½	42⅞	42⅛	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	500
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	17	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	17	200
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½		72	10
*New-York, P. & O. pf	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞	300
New-York, Lake Erie & W.	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅝	610
New-York, Susquehanna & W.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	775
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	36¼	36⅝	300
Norfolk & Western	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4⅝	3,020
North American	6	6¼	5⅞	6	6	6⅛	1,110
Northern Pacific	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½	1,420
Northern Pacific pf	19⅝	19⅞	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅞	4,855
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18½	420
Oregon Improvement	10½	12¼	10½	12¼	11¾	12	1,100
Pacific Mail	26⅜	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	26½	26⅝	950
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾	200
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅜	20⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	16,905
Pullman Palace Car Co	173¼	173¾	173½	173¼	172	174	12
Rio Grande Western	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19	19½	700
Rio Grande & Western pf	45⅜	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45½	46	200
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113½	114	10
St. Louis Southwestern	7	7¼	7	7	6⅞	7	850
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	14½	15¼	14½	15	15	15¼	6,036
St. Paul & Omaha	39	39	38½	38½	37¾	38¼	300
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115	115	115	115	116	118	15
Southern Pacific	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅝	20	20½	400
Southern Railway	14⅜	14¼	14	14⅜	14	14¼	2,888
Southern Railway pf	39⅜	40½	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39⅝	2,485
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29¼	29⅝	28¾	28¾	28½	28¾	4,815
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	86	86	86	86	85	90	100
Texas Pacific	12⅜	13½	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅝	2,500
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¼	3	100
Union Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14½	14⅝	410
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	7	50
United States Cordage	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	2,313
United States Cordage pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	6¼	6⅝	331
United States Cordage gld.	11	11	10	10	9⅞	10½	1,350
United States Rubber	41½	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	41¼	41⅞	2,810
United States Rubber pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94½	95	380
*United States Leather	22⅜	23⅜	21½	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	14,327
*United States Leather pf.	94	94¾	93½	93⅝	93¼	94	3,855
Wabash	9	9	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	2,300
Wabash pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19¼	19	19⅛	3,470
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	93	92¼	92¼	92⅛	92⅜	1,720
*Western Union Beef	11¾	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	12	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14½	15	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14¾	6,460
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	47	47	47	47	45	47	105

Total sales 290,918

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

Brunswick	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000

Bonds.

Akron & C Junc 1st 6,000 101
Alb & Sus Con 6s 5,000 ..... 118⅜ 10,000 ..... 118½
Am Cot Oil Co 8s 2,000 ..... 112¾ 9,000 112
Am Dock & Imp 5s 5,000 113
Atch, Top & S F 4s 24,000 ..... 74 9,000 ..... 74 10,000 ..... 73⅞ 1,000 ..... 73⅞
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 10,000 ..... 24½ 10,000 ..... 24⅜ 25,000 ..... 24⅜ 30,000 ..... 24⅞ 15,000 ..... 24⅜ 2,000 ..... 24⅜ 15,000 ..... 24½ 5,000 ..... 24⅝
Atlantic & Pac Inc 1,000 ..... 5 5,000 ..... 5¼
Austin & N W 1st 10,000 ..... 84½
Balt & O S W 1st Inc, Ser B 1,000s5F 23
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 1,000 ..... 113⅜ 1,000 ..... 113½
Brook, W & W Co 5s 21,000 ..... 107¼
Bur, C R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 3,000 ..... 98⅞
Cent N J 1st Consol 1890 14,000 ..... 111⅜
Cent of N J G M 5s 10,000 ..... 114¼ 1,000 114
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 16,000 109
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 15,000 ..... 80 5,000s3 80
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 5,000 ..... 94½ 3,000 ..... 94¼ 7,000 ..... 94 4,000 ..... 94½ 10,000 ..... 94½ 4,000 ..... 94¾ 1,000 95
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 22,000 ..... 98⅞
Chicago & Erie Inc 10,000 29
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 10,000 ..... 48⅜ 37,000 ..... 48½ 5,000 48
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000 ..... 104⅜ 2,000 ..... 104⅝
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 16,000 92
Clev & Canton 1st 2,000 ..... 92 5,000 94
Col, H V & Tol 5s 1,000 ..... 92 3,000 ..... 91⅝ 2,000 92
De Bardeln C & I 6s 10,000 ..... 88½
Dul & Iron Range 1st 2,000 ..... 96½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 38,000 ..... 107⅛ 5,000 ..... 107¾
Flint & P M 6s 1,000 113
Fort W & D C 1st 1,000 ..... 72⅞ 1,000 72
Gal Har & S An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 93⅝
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 1,000 92
H & Tex Cen Con 6s 3,000 ..... 101¾
Total sales $2,688,500

G B, W & St P Inc 5½ 13,000 ..... 5½ 10,000 6
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 7,000 ..... 109½
Ind, Ill & Iowa 5s 4,000 95
Int & Gt N 2d Mtg 5,000 ..... 78¼ 5,000 79
Kent Cent 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 80½
Knox & Ohio 1st 2,000 114
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 11,000 ..... 95 18,000 ..... 95½
L Erie & W 1st 5s 1,000 117
L S & M So 2d, Coup 20,000 ..... 124½
Lehigh V Term 5s 1,000 ..... 101½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 34,000 ..... 103 25,000 ..... 103⅛
Little Rock & M 1st Trust Co Certs 5,000 ..... 36 5,000 35
L I Ferry 4½s 2,000 95
La & Mo River 1st 1,000 ..... 113¾
Lo, N A & Chi Cons 3,000 ..... 100¼
Lo, N A & Chi G M 10,000 ..... 73½ 3,000 ..... 73⅝ 7,000 ..... 73⅝
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 71½
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 4,000 ..... 111⅞
Mil & St Paul 1st Mineral Point Div 2,000 ..... 106¼
Mil & St Paul Cons 5,000 128
Mo, K & Tex 1st 5s 19,000 ..... 87½ 1,000 ..... 87⅜
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 15,000 ..... 58⅜ 10,000 ..... 59 4,000 ..... 59½ 3,000 ..... 59¼ 28,000 59
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 17,000 ..... 66¼ 5,000 ..... 66⅝ 27,000 ..... 66¼ 10,000 ..... 66⅜
Morris & Essex 1st 5,000 141
Nat Starch M Co 1st 4,000 97
N Y Cent Deb 5s 50,000 $20F ..... 103⅝ 25,000 $20F 103⅝ 25,000 $20F 104
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 5,000 ..... 102⅝ 36,000 ..... 102⅛ 1,000 ..... 102¼ 1,000 ..... 102⅜
N Y Elevated 1st 21,000 ..... 100¼ 5,000 ..... 100⅝
N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol D M & Co Eng Cts Stamped 1,000 ..... 70 N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 5,000 ..... 113 1,000 106
North Pac 1st, Coup 23,000 ..... 117½
North Pac 2d, Coup 9,000 $20F ..... 102 17,000 ..... 102 5,000 ..... 102½ 13,000 $20F ..... 102½ 5,000 ..... 102½ 4,000 $20F 102½
Nor Pac 3d, Coup 15,000 71
Ore R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s Trust Co Certs 25,000 63
Ohio Southern 1st 4,000 ..... 84½
Nor Pac Coms 5s 31,000 ..... 42¾ 31,000 ..... 42⅝ 17,000 ..... 42½ 30,000 ..... 43 48,000 ..... 42½ 16,000 $20F ..... 42½ 1,000 ..... 42¼ 36,000 ..... 42½
Trust Receipts 15,000 ..... 42¾ 25,000 ..... 42½ 30,000 ..... 42½ 5,000 ..... 42½ 5,000 ..... 42⅝ 6,000 ..... 42 10,000 ..... 42¼ 30,000 ..... 42¾
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 20,000 48
Ore Short Line 6s 10,000 ..... 97 30,000 ..... 97⅛ 6,000 ..... 97 10,000 ..... 96⅞ 1,000 ..... 96⅞
Trust Co Certs 12,000 ..... 97⅛ 5,000 97
Oreg S L & U N Con 10,000 51
Trust receipts 5,000 ..... 51 5,000 ..... 51¼ 25,000 ..... 51 42,000 ..... 51¼ 30,000 ..... 51 10,000 ..... 50⅜ 20,000 ..... 50½ 5,000 ..... 50⅜ 12,000 51
Penn Co's gtd 4½s 1,000 ..... 113½
Peo & East inc 1,000 ..... 23 2,000 ..... 23¼ 13,000 ..... 23½ 5,000 ..... 23½ 30,000 ..... 23½
Peo & Pekin Un 2d 5,000 68
Phil & Read 1st pf inc 1,000 ..... 35 2d pf inc 2,000 ..... 22½ 30,000 ..... 22½ 5,000 ..... 22⅝ 10,000 ..... 22½
3d pf inc 5,000 ..... 10⅜ 20,000 ..... 17 2,000 ..... 16⅜
Phil & Read gen 4s 1,000 ..... 78¼
Trust Co certfs 10,000 ..... 70½ 5,000b3 ..... 70½ 15,000 ..... 70½
Rich & Dan 6s 1,000 ..... 119⅞ 3,000 ..... 119⅞
Rio Grande West 1st 6,000 ..... 76¼ 3,000 ..... 76¼ 10,000 ..... 76⅜ 15,000 ..... 76⅜ 5,000 ..... 76⅜ 1,000 ..... 76⅜
St L & In Mt, Cairo, Ark & T, 1st 3,000 103
St L & Iron Mt 1st ext 5s 3,000 ..... 102¼ 1,000 ..... 102⅜
St L & S F G M 6s 1,000 ..... 110½
St L Southwest 1st 13,000 ..... 73⅜ 10,000 ..... 73⅝
St L Southw 2d inc 10,000 ..... 32⅜ 2,000 ..... 33⅜ 5,000 ..... 33⅝ 31,000 ..... 33⅜ 5,000 ..... 33⅝ 1,000 ..... 33⅝ 28,000 ..... 33⅝
St P, M & M 2d 3,000 116
Montana Cent 6s 10,000 ..... 116 8,000 ..... 116¾
St P, M & M 1st, Mon Cent 5s 5,000 ..... 103¼
San An & Ar P 4s 4,000 ..... 64½ 3,000 ..... 64¾ 2,000 ..... 64⅝ 3,000 ..... 64½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 16,000 ..... 96¼
So Pac of Cal 5s, con 7,000 ..... 92¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s 24,000 ..... 93¾ 2,000 ..... 93⅞ 32,000 ..... 93¾
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st 8,000 ..... 92½ 10,000 ..... 92¾
Tenn Div 6s 2,000b3 88
Tex & N O cons 5 5,000 ..... 94 6,000 ..... 94¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 92⅞ 5,000c ..... 93 6,000 ..... 93⅛ 15,000 ..... 93¼ 6,000 ..... 93½ 9,000 93
Tex & Pac 2d inc 6,000 ..... 30 10,000 ..... 30¼ 2,000 ..... 30¼ 7,000 ..... 30½ 10,000 ..... 30¾ 5,000 ..... 30⅜ 8,000 ..... 30¾ 5,000 ..... 30¾ 20,000 ..... 30 14,000 ..... 29¾ 13,000 ..... 30 13,000 ..... 30⅛ 5,000 ..... 30¼ 20,000 ..... 30¼ 28,000 30
Tol, Peo & West 4s 10,000 76
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs 3,000 ..... 70½
Union Elev 1st 6s 2,000 ..... 100½ 5,000 ..... 100⅝ 5,000 ..... 101 6,000 ..... 100½
Union Pac 1st, 1896 3,000 ..... 105⅜
Union Pac 6s, 1897 2,000 ..... 105⅜
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000 ..... 105⅜ 8,000 ..... 105½
Union Pac ext S F 8s 10,000 95
Un Pac col tr 4½s, Trust Co certfs 5,000 ..... 44½
U S Cordage Co 1st 2,000 ..... 45 2,000 ..... 45½ 4,000 45
Wabash 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 105⅜ 7,000 ..... 105½ 1,000 ..... 105⅝
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 74½
West Shore gtd 4s 1,000 ..... 105¾ 4,000 ..... 105⅞
West Nor Car 1st 6s 1,000 115
West U col tr 5s 5,000 110
Wheel & L E con 4s 1,000 ..... 71⅜
Wilkes & East 1st 10,000 ..... 95½
Wiscon Cent Co inc 1,000 11

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	145	150
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	48	49½
American Coal	90	..
American Cotton Oil pf	75	75¾
American District Telegraph	30	40
American T. & C.	12½	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅜	1⅝
*Bay State Gas	21	22½
Boston A. L. pf	101½	108
Brooklyn W. & W. pf., A	100	103
Brooklyn W. & W. pf., B	..	100
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60½
Bur., C. R. & N.	45	..
Canadian Pacific	51¼	52
Cedar F. & M.	5	9
Central Pacific	18½	19
Chicago & Alton	150	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
C. & E. Ill. pf	100	101
C. & N. W. pf	142½	..
C., M. & St. P. pf	120	121
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155¼	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	65	75
Col. & H. Coal	7	7½
C., H. V. & T. pf	64	67
Commercial Cable	153	160
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	15½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46½	47½
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	38	42
Detroit Gas	20	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6	6½
Long Island	86	88
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mahoning Coal Road	115	..
Mahoning Coal Road pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf	55	70
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	57⅝	58¼
Minn. Iron	56	59
National Starch 1st pf	51	..
National Starch 2d pf	28	32
New Cent. C.	7	9½
N. Y. & N. H.	201	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31⅜	33
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	27	28
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Norfolk & Western pf	16	17
Ohio Southern	..	13
Oregon R. & N.	26	29
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	8	9
Pennsylvania Coal	315	..
Peoria & East.	4½	6
Pitts. Youngstown & Ash	47¾	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	28	29
P., C., C. & St. L.	20	31
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	51	52¼
P., F. W. & C.	157	..
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicksilver pf	17	20
Rens. & Sar	180	185
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	30½	32
St. Paul & Duluth pf	89	95
St. P. & M. pf	114	116
Silver bullion certificates	67¼	67⅝

	Bid.	Asked.
Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	98	100
Ev. & T. H.	45	50
Homestake	20	25½
Illinois Central	94	96
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	23¼	24¼
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	16	..
Kingston & Pembroke	3	10

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	119	119⅝	117⅜	117⅜	25,650
Am. Tobacco	107½	108	107½	108	200
Am. Tob. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	100
A., T. & S. F.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	890
Ark. Imp.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
B. & O.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	200
Can. South.	54	54	54	54	20
C., C., C. & St. L.	44	44	43½	43½	200
Cent. of N. J.	100⅞	101⅝	100⅜	101⅝	290
Ch. & N. W.	99⅜	99⅜	98⅜	98⅜	2,830
Chicago Gas	74⅜	75¼	74½	74½	6,580
C., R. I. & P.	69	69	68½	68½	220
C., B. & Q.	79⅛	79⅜	78¼	78¼	5,590
C., M. & St. P.	67⅝	67	66	66⅛	11,310
Ches. & O.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	110
Del. & Hud.	132¼	132¼	132¼	132⅝	200
Dist. & C. F.	23⅜	23½	21⅝	21⅝	19,430
Gen. Elec.	34	34¼	33⅞	34	260
L. E. & W.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	100
Lac. Gas.	32	32	31	31

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-second ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on April 30, 1895.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

6 per cent.

of $1,000—Nos. 12, 197, 476, 488, 617, 655, 1183.
of 500—Nos. 27, 155, 222, 265, 379.
of 100—Nos. 37, 39, 71, 72, 76.

7 per cent.

SERIES A.—of $1,000—Nos. 91, 104, 133, 151, 203, 216, 257, 263, 271, 287, 296, 298, 318, 349.
SERIES B.—of $500—Nos. 4, 17, 123, 213, 227, 262, 323, 343, 346, 351, 379, 395, 507, 604, 733.
SERIES C.—of $100—Nos. 5, 35, 37, 65, 126, 127, 161, 181, 301, 352, 376, 541, 578, 633, 637, 661, 725, 726, 748, 754, 810, 855, 857, 888, 904, 1079, 1282, 1287, 1317, 1333, 1336, 1353, 1501, 1509, 1752.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after July 1, 1895. They will cease to bear interests on June 30, 1895.

MEXICO, 30th April, 1895.

The President:
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. **It is to the interest of all holders that a majority of these bonds be deposited promptly so that the certificates can be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, and that the Committee can take part in the proceedings now instituted by the Trustees, looking to the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of some of the securities held as collateral for the benefit of the Kansas Pacific Consolidated bondholders.** A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Company of Clarksville, Indiana,

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, DATED OCTOBER 1ST, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article 4th of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty (20) bonds of the above referred to Company, at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1050.) per bond, with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of twenty-one thousand dollars, ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New-York City at twelve o'clock noon on June 12th, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

ManhattanTrustCompany.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREET.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.

Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean, Jr.,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Sinking Fund

Six Per Cent.

Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in accordance with Articles eleven and twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund six per cent. gold coupon bonds of said railroad company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this company, at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, July 1st, 1895, viz:

578	6236	11285	18035	32983	46427
664	6319	11297	18347	33339	46511
788	6362	11481	18171	33545	46843
921	6382	11573	18207	34059	47058
936	6399	11588	18328	34105	47338
954	6494	11623	18340	34753	47863
1105	6508	11936	18382	34845	47874
1342	6523	12005	18538	34912	47930
1479	6586	12139	18565	35021	47943
1606	6600	12307	18910	35540	48103
1745	6658	12759	18958	35986	48237
1765	6682	12768	19013	36109	48266
1883	6753	12950	19033	36119	48532
1889	6852	13101	19053	36205	48886
2092	7212	13161	19073	36432	49017
2158	7459	13182	19136	36809	49048
2511	7599	13861	19219	37242	49293
2539	7632	13905	19500	37257	49496
2760	7681	13992	19681	37849	49554
2791	7723	14115	20208	37521	49590
2935	7810	14671	20406	37681	49832
3063	8003	14713	20431	37684	49717
3338	8026	14851	21042	38378	49790
3489	8100	14871	21670	38661	50092
3581	8132	14957	21865	38801	50131
3651	8163	15021	21986	38955	50206
3674	8164	15097	28567	38957	50572
3717	8303	15213	28615	39084	50807
3756	8323	15354	28971	39178	50917
3871	8380	15391	29143	39287	51100
3903	8503	15534	29346	39444	51128
4230	8604	15596	29375	39862	51411
4352	8685	15597	29421	40015	51418
4419	8689	15900	29532	41286	51636
4506	8761	15904	29807	41246	51647
4520	9222	15964	29617	41395	51747
4556	9235	15972	29712	41796	51759
4595	9418	16000	30027	41962	51813
4840	9483	16119	30073	42084	51803
5027	9644	16141	30251	42520	52173
5066	9666	16578	30373	42716	52444
5216	9809	16628	30777	43263	52462
5338	9825	16672	30796	43698	52525
5435	10355	16826	30956	44344	53017
5464	10515	16862	31076	44346	53057
5498	10691	17164	31320	44350	53087
5793	10834	17364	31859	44708	53140
5958	11027	17384	32567	44724	53283
5999	11030	17562	32686	45568	53354
6128	11061	17781	32706	45575	
6167	11160	17930	32943	45587	
6204	11265	18015	32963	45823	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1895, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

New-York, May 15th, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the three hundred and nine bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

GENERAL MORTGAGE.

This is to certify that 214 (two hundred and fourteen) General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows:

62	10393	12595	15329	17686
104	10443	12626	15352	17744
110	10464	12692	15358	17748
163	10492	12748	15517	17832
7763	10524	12817	15566	17916
7782	10555	12876	15661	17934
7786	10571	12912	15688	17937
7798	10774	12915	15704	17961
7825	10895	12965	15731	18012
7895	10964	12968	15771	18073
8010	10990	13941	15808	18142
8019	11048	13084	15895	18255
8057	11057	13140	16027	18885
8063	11085	13313	16104	18407
8093	11200	13461	16117	18446
8174	11295	13606	16123	18559
8373	11328	13713	16159	18708
8463	11378	13822	16204	18845
8587	11519	13941	16268	18868
8696	11521	14058	16305	18904
8714	11564	14514	16358	18916
8731	11575	14523	16426	18992
8940	11650	14524	16476	19093
9084	11655	14712	16621	19179
9109	11664	14733	16640	19342
9110	11681	14743	16678	19470
9129	11685	14744	16888	19504
9150	11779	14838	16897	19506
9166	11836	14891	16934	19535
9168	11867	14949	17061	19568
9200	11883	14957	17085	19582
9314	11920	15008	17111	19589
9405	11924	15028	17158	19613
9430	11953	15058	17340	19614
9457	12014	15072	17341	19735
9476	12025	15105	17418	19776
9511	12127	15121	17436	19892
9711	12184	15147	17487	19903
9947	12240	15185	17513	19925
10072	12266	15187	17520	19943
10192	12376	15189	17524	19962
10201	12416	15303	17531	19991
10256	12536	15326	17535	

have this day, Friday, March 22, 1895, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium on the first day of June, 1895, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
By A. M. QUARRIER, 2d Vice President.

I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated.

Witness my hand and seal this 22d day of March, 1895.

FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public,
New-York County.

$400,000 Municipal Bonds for Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the City of Seattle School District No. 1, in King County, State of Washington, offers for sale coupon bonds of said school district to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to bear date of July 1st, 1895. To be payable on the 30th day of June, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, at the County Treasurer's office of King County, State of Washington, or at the office of the fiscal agency of the State of Washington in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the option of the holder. The interest to be payable semi-annually and evidenced by coupons payable at the said Treasurer's office or at said fiscal agency, at the option of the holder. Sealed bids for the purchase of said bonds in blocks of fifty thousand dollars will be received by the County Treasurer of King County, State of Washington, up until 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, June 10th, A. D. 1895, at the office of said County Treasurer in the City of Seattle, State of Washington, at which hour said bids will be considered as required by law.

Bidders for said bonds are asked to name price and rates of interest at which they will purchase said bonds. Said bonds will be ready for delivery on July 1st, 1895. Said bonds will not be sold below par. Under the law bids for bonds bearing a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum cannot be considered. All persons bidding for said bonds, except the State of Washington, are required to deposit with the said County Treasurer one per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for on depositing with said Treasurer their bids. No commissions will be allowed on the sale of said bonds. The Board of Education of said school district requests persons bidding for said bonds to bid for bonds bearing four, four and one-half, five, and six per cent. interest per annum, interest payable semi-annually, or bonds bearing any other rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually.

A summary of the laws and of the proceedings of the Board of Education of said school district covering the issue of said bonds will be furnished to bidders on application to Fred D. Ogden, Secretary of the Board of Education, at Seattle, Washington, or to the New-York Security and Trust Company, fiscal agency of the State of Washington in the City of New-York.

J. W. MAPLE,
County Treasurer of King County, State of Washington.
Seattle, Washington, May 9, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

COURAGEOUS INVESTMENT. CAUTIOUS INVESTMENT.

THE MONETARY TRUST is a new financial institution, under authorization of the State of New-York, which undertakes to aid its clients in the profitable use of money. It has no authority in law to transact business for its own account; cannot own securities except as trustee, and is therefore under no influence but the interests of its patrons. It is the only incorporated institution in the United States which is held by law in a disinterested and neutral position toward all investments. Banks and private individuals can place money under its guardianship and guidance at no expense, except simple commission on transactions finally agreed upon and consummated. Cautious investors, heretofore bewildered by the representations of those interested in the securities they offer, will be aided from a neutral standpoint in selecting investments which yield the highest rates of interest consistent with safety. If speculative investors will abandon the vain effort to accumulate profits from temporary market fluctuations, they will find this institution a refuge and protection, wherein they may secure the intellectual co-operation of men of financial education and experience, who make finance a profession and treat money-making as an applied science. Speculation cannot be made certain, but our Trustees believe that worthy securities, at this juncture, more nearly combine safety with large promise than has been the case before for some years, and this institution is the best medium which modern finance has yet developed through which a given sum can be thoughtfully subjected to the risks necessary to the rapid accumulation of money. Interest allowed on deposits. Securities carried on margin.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.
HON. PAT. CALHOUN, Legal Adviser.
ROBERT M. JARVIS, Treasurer.
Full information upon application.
F. A. ROSENGARTEN, Secretary.
50 Broadway, New-York.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE CERTIFICATES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED AGAINST DEPOSIT OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY IN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, LONDON, AND AMSTERDAM, HAVE NOW BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

All holders of the above Bonds desiring to participate in the Reorganization should deposit their Securities as promptly as possible before the tenth day of June, 1895, after which date no deposit can be received without the consent of the Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.

New-York, May 23, 1895.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

5% 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Minneapolis Street Railway Co.

OF

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,

FOR SALE BY

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,

BANKERS,

41 Wall St., New-York.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

1st Mortgage Bonds.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver of this Company, in behalf of the stockholders and unsecured creditors, we, as holders of and representing a very large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, request the First Mortgage bondholders to communicate with us, giving their addresses and the amount of their several holdings. We deem it to the advantage of the bondholders to co-operate in order to prevent the creation of any indebtedness which may have precedence over our mortgage.

ROLSTON & BASS,
20 Broad St., New-York City.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.
United States Trust Co.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

WANTED.

Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s.

CLARENCE H. WILDES,

36 WALL STREET.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXchange, with exceptional business facilities, will engage the services of a gentleman who can control a first-class commission trade; references of the highest order required. STOCK BROKER, Box 205 Times.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee of DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE CHAMBERLIN INVESTMENT COMPANY,

Sundry bonds, notes, and other securities and real estate, as per catalogue to be obtained at auctioneers' office and the office of the Trustee, 164 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
44 Wall St.,
New-York City, May 21st, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Marquette, Michigan, at 10 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1895. Transfer books will close at noon on Saturday, May 25th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, June 7th, 1895.

GEORGE H. CHURCH, Secretary.

MINNESOTA IRON COMPANY—Office of the Assistant Secretary, Room 7, Eighth Floor, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New-York, May 1, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minnesota Iron Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at said meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Duluth, Minnesota, on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1895, at 11 A. M. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 24th of May, and reopened on Thursday, June 13, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. J. PATERSON, Assistant Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, together with that of three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at Nos. 36 and 38 Nassau St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 32 Nassau St., New-York, May 16, 1895.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 3, 1895.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock Noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, May 20, 1895.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors of election will be held in this bank on Monday, June 3, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY.
207 Produce Exchange, May 15, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 11.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable June 1, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. May 23, and opened 9 A. M. June 3.

THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

GOLD AND SILVER FIGURES

Statistics Furnished by the Director of the Mint.

OUTPUTS OF THE MINES IN 1894

Large Production of Gold in This Country and All Over the World —Falling Off in Respect to Silver.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Director of the Mint, R. E. Preston, estimates that the production of gold by the mines of the United States in the calendar year 1894 was about 1,910,800 fine ounces, of the coining value of $39,500,000, an increase of $3,500,000 over the coining value of the gold mined in 1893. This is the largest amount produced in a year since 1878.

The production of silver from the mines of the United States is estimated to have approximated in 1894, 49,500,000 ounces, of the coining value of $64,000,000, showing a decrease as compared with 1893 of 10,500,000 ounces.

In the production of gold California leads, with an output of $13,570,000, Colorado coming second with $9,491,000, Montana third with $3,651,000, and South Dakota fourth with $3,290,000.

Colorado heads the list in silver, with an output of 23,281,400 fine ounces, of the coining value of $30,101,200; Montana is second, with a production of 12,820,000 fine ounces, followed by Utah, with a production of 5,892,000 fine ounces, and Idaho, with 3,248,500 fine ounces. At the average price of silver for the calendar year 1894—$0.635—the commercial value of the silver product of the mines of the United States was $31,432,500.

The estimates of the agents employed by the Mint Bureau to gather the statistics of the product of gold and silver for the several States and Territories make the gold product aggregate $43,630,000 and the silver product 51,000,000 ounces.

The estimate of the Director of the Mint is based upon the deposits of domestic bullion at the mints and assay offices and upon the returns from private refineries the proprietors of which reported the amounts of their outputs of both gold and silver, and the sources whence the ores from which the same were extracted.

In regard to the product of the world's gold and silver for 1894 the returns are incomplete, but so far as received show an increase in the production of gold over 1893 of about $21,000,000, the largest increase being in Africa, viz.: $9,000,000. Australia is next, her increase being $6,000,000, followed by the United States, with an increase of $3,950,000. Australia leads the list of gold-producing countries for 1894, with a production of $41,000,000, the United States taking second place.

The production of silver in the world, it is estimated, was from 145,000,000 to 150,000,000 ounces for the calendar year 1894. The heaviest falling off in the production was in the United States, followed by Australia. Mexico made a gain of 2,700,000 ounces. Mexico also gained in her production of gold $1,500,000.

The Director estimates the production of gold by States and Territories during the calendar year 1894 as follows:

	Fine, Ounces.	Value.
Alaska	22,261	$1,113,350
Arizona	86,324	1,784,475
California	656,468	15,570,397
Colorado	450,152	9,491,514
Georgia	4,728	97,736
Idaho	100,682	2,081,281
Michigan	2,130	44,444
Montana	176,637	5,651,410
Nevada	55,042	1,137,819
New-Mexico	27,465	567,751
North Carolina	2,254	46,594
Oregon	68,792	1,422,056
South Carolina	4,735	87,830
South Dakota	159,594	3,299,100
Utah	41,991	868,031
Washington	9,438	195,100
Alabama, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, and Wyoming	1,495	30,903
Total	$1,910,813	$39,500,000

The estimates of silver produced by the same States and Territories during the calendar year is as follows:

	Fine, Ounces.	Coining Value, Measured in Gold.
Alaska	22,261	$20,782
Arizona	1,147,204	1,483,254
California	717,366	837,500
Colorado	23,281,399	30,101,293
Georgia	125	125
Idaho	3,288,542	4,251,860
Michigan	35,128	43,410
Montana	12,820,031	18,575,438
Nevada	1,039,191	1,333,577
New-Mexico	632,183	817,308
North Carolina	352	455
Oregon	20,171	33,637
South Carolina	305	394
South Dakota	55,973	76,248
Texas	490,314	639,073
Utah	5,301,901	7,617,812
Washington	113,120	146,303
Alabama, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont and Wyoming	102	236
Total	40,300,000	$64,000,000

The total value of the gold and silver produced by States and Territories during the calendar year is as follows:

Alaska	$1,142,352
Arizona	8,267,720
California	14,497,903
Colorado	39,592,717
Georgia	98,156
Idaho	6,383,141
Michigan	60,854
Montana	20,220,000
Nevada	2,476,129
New-Mexico	1,365,110
North Carolina	47,049
Oregon	1,455,895
South Carolina	98,233
South Dakota	3,375,348
Texas	395,073
Utah	6,485,843
Washington	341,403
Alabama, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, and Wyoming	31,132
Total	$103,500,000

WILL OF HENRY LE GRAND CANNON

Bequest to the National Academy of Design to Found a Prize.

The will of Henry Le Grand Cannon, which was executed on May 13, 1893, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. The testator appoints his wife, Elizabeth Mary Cannon, executrix, and his father, Le Grand B. Cannon; his brother-in-law, Chester Griswold, and Louis Crawford Clark, executors. The value of the personal property is estimated to be $150,000, but there is no mention as to the realty. Mrs. Cannon is appointed guardian of the three children, Elizabeth Adelaide, Marian De Forest, and Le Grand B. Cannon, Jr.

Mr. Cannon bequeathes to the National Academy of Design, in the City of New-York, $3,000, to be held and invested as a permanent fund, the income to be used, in the discretion of the managers, for a single prize to be known as the Cannon Prize.

To the University of the State of Vermont, at Burlington, Vt., the testator gives "my collection of East India curios and bric-à-brac, now at my father's residence, in the City of Burlington, including the furniture, carpets, rugs, and hangings, on condition that the collection be placed in a separate room attached to or connected with the museum of said university." The sum of $2,500 is also left, to be expended in the construction of the room.

To St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Burlington, Vt., is left $2,500, on condition that such sum be used in the purchase of a chime of bells for the church building.

As a mark of esteem, he gives $500 to his friend, Holker Abbott of Boston.

The executors are to hold $15,000 in trust for the testator's nephew, Henry Cannon Clark, son of his sister, Marian De Forest Clark, the principal and accumulations to be paid to him when he arrives at his majority.

The sum of $60,000 is also left, with the executors, to be held in trust for the benefit of the testator's sisters, Grace C. Griswold, Esther R. Brooks, and Marian De Forest Clark.

He gives to his wife, Elizabeth Mary Cannon, one-half of the residue of the estate, and the other half is to be held by her in trust for the benefit of their three children.

Trolley Company Must Pay $1,250.

JERSEY CITY, May 22.—Edward Hone, five years old, was killed in Bayonne by a trolley car last August. Henry Hone, his father, yesterday brought suit for $5,000 before Judge Lippincott. The case ended today with a verdict for $1,250.

IMPROVEMENT IN METAL TRADE

It Has Spread to Nearly All Parts of the Country—Tyrannical Resistance of Buyers Ended.

Improvement in the iron and metal trades having become established, it has now spread, according to The Iron Age, to practically every section of the country, and to every department, with very few exceptions. "The consumption," says The Age, "is growing, and the demand is certainly very much better, buyers having given up resistance. The majority of them have now turned and are trying to cover for the future, even in those cases where their own business has shown no growth. The latter is the case with quite a number of engineering works, foundries, and machine shops. The long reign of the buyers seems over, with its frequent instances of downright tyranny.

Unless some fatality throws back the iron trade, like poor crops, the balance of this year promises to be quite good. Thus far only very few Eastern concerns have followed the initiative of the West in advancing wages, simply because the improvement in prices is just beginning to reach them. There is undeniably a good deal of uneasiness among the men which it may become necessary to allay by prompt action.

"The Central West has had another week of activity, particularly in Bessemer pig iron, which is up to $10.75 to $11 in the valleys. The steel works in that section have been quite heavy buyers, and a number of sellers have withdrawn from the market entirely.

"The soft steel market is up, with little material available for July delivery. The steel works are indifferent concerning sales for the third quarter and the second half of the year, and when they do name prices quote figures which buyers are not inclined to meet. Reports of large transactions for the second half of 1895 lack confirmation.

"Eastern buyers of soft steel are waking up. Concerns which some time since purchased blocks of hundreds of tons are now in the market for 1,000 and 2,000 lots.

"Prices for finished iron and steel in the West are up from $1 to $2 per ton, with further advances imminent. The East is following slowly, and in some markets, like the structural trade in New-York, no rise whatever has occurred, either by Western or Eastern mills.

"The steel rail trade is in better shape, although current reports are exaggerated. Up to May 1 the sales aggregated about 420,000 tons, while the deliveries footed up to about 250,000, the April sales being about 110,000 tons, while the deliveries were 100,000 tons. While this is far from brilliant, it is certainly a very substantial improvement over 1894.

"The wire industry is quite active. It is understood that the pool among the wire nail makers is practically arranged and that the cut nail makers have got together on similar lines, the plan adopted being that long operative in the tack industry. There has been a sharp advance in all nails.

"In the foundry iron business there has been activity in the West and a very decided hardening in the East."

SEVERAL NEWPORT COTTAGES RENTED

Arrivals of Families Who Are Settling Down for the Season.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 22.—Francis T. Sully-Darley of Philadelphia to-day rented the Weaver Villa, Bellevue Avenue, for the Summer. J. H. Mahoney of New-York rented the Samuel Engs Cottage, Kay Street.

Cottagers arriving for the season to-day are: Mr. and Mrs. William Post and Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart and Miss Taggart, and Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, from New-York. The Kortrights have the C. C. Baldwin cottage, Bellevue Avenue.

Seth Low, President of Columbia College, and Mrs. Low, are here visiting Josiah O. Low.

Others arriving to-day were: H. C. Anthony, Mrs. C. H. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rhinelander, H. A. C. Taylor of New-York, and Mrs. M. C. Acosta and Miss Acosta of Baltimore.

Col. A. Lawrence Wetherell and family of Philadelphia, and P. P. Lahens of New-York arrived at Conanicut to-day.

Hayward McAllister has decided to manage the farm in Portsmouth near here belonging to the estate of his father, Ward McAllister, and will move there from New-York to reside permanently. The farm, known as "Bayside," is on the east shore of Narragansett Bay. It was the scene of Ward McAllister's famous subscription picnics. It is noted for fine Southdowns, and has large gardens. The farm is one of the best on the island. It is one of the few farms near here that have made money recently.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 22d day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$94,188,633.77	
Gold bullion	52,501,031.42	
Total	$146,689,665.19	
Outstanding gold certificates	48,642,959.00	
Less gold certificate in Treasury	81,060.00	
Total	$48,561,899.00	
Balance		*$98,127,766.19
Standard silver dollars	$345,824,841.00	
Silver bullion	604,412.91	
Total	$346,429,253.91	
Outstanding silver certificates	329,395,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,311,832.00	
Total	$323,083,672.00	
Balance		23,345,581.91
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$24,485,759.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,020,712.25	
Total	$148,506,471.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	148,506,280.00	
Balance		191.25
United States notes	$76,375,720.64	
Outstanding currency certificates	44,255,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,140,

PARTED MANY YEARS AGO

Stephen Fiske Seeks Divorce After Waiting Twenty-nine Years.

CHARGES HIS WIFE WITH DECEIT

She Says He Knew of Her Previous Marriage and Divorce — Material for a Three-Volume Novel.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Fiske came face to face yesterday for the first time in twenty-nine years, meeting before Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court.

They parted on Dec. 11, 1866, a handsome, loving young couple, with apparently unlimited happiness before them, and they never saw each other again until yesterday, when, gray-haired and long past the half-century mark, they figured as plaintiff and defendant in divorce proceedings.

Mr. Fiske has for many years been well known as a writer on dramatic matters. He is the editor and dramatic critic of The Spirit of the Times, and was at one time manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mrs. Fiske comes of an old Philadelphia family, being the niece of ex-Controller Lyons of the Quaker City. The life stories of the couple, with the dramatic climax reached yesterday, would make a three-volume novel.

Not the least interesting feature of the meeting of Mr. and Mrs. Fiske yesterday in the courtroom was the presence of ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, as counsel for the husband. When Mr. and Mrs. Fiske lived together in this city, Mr. Hall, then District Attorney of this county, was one of their intimate friends and a frequent guest at their table. Mrs. Fiske had not seen Mr. Hall for twenty-nine or thirty years, until she found him in court arrayed against her as the opposition counsel.

Mrs. Fiske has for a quarter of a century lived quietly with her family in Philadelphia and in Elizabeth, N. J., and very few persons knew of her existence or were aware that Mr. Fiske had a wife living to whom he had been married over thirty years ago, and from whom he had never been legally separated.

Mr. Fiske has figured in the meantime as the putative husband of a woman who was famous in her day all over the country—Maggie Hewins Burnham. As a New-York correspondent of The St. Louis Republican, this woman wrote letters about twenty years ago, pretending to give pictures of life among alleged society women, having strong tendencies toward unconventional ways of enjoying life. These letters, of their kind, were largely works of the imagination, and were at first signed "M. H. B." After the writer had obtained notoriety, she attracted the attention of Mr. Fiske, and, after the latter had been almost killed on her account by Zeno Burnham, who was a notorious confidence man, she married him, and Mr. Fiske adopted the signature of "M. H. F." Her newspaper career soon ceased.

"M. H. B." was the widow of Charles Fox, the pantomimist, when she entered into relations with Burnham. After Burnham was sent to the penitentiary, he discarded him, and became widely known as Maggie Hewins Fiske.

Notwithstanding Mr. Fiske's varied experiences since he and his wife parted, he figured yesterday as the plaintiff in the suit that was tried before Judge McAdam. He sought an annulment of his marriage, which was celebrated on June 3, 1862, on the ground of a fraud alleged to have been practiced on him at the time by Mrs. Fiske. His complaint sets forth among other things:

"That the object of this plaintiff in the said marriage was obtained by the said defendant [Mrs. Fiske] through fraud, practiced in and upon this plaintiff. That at the time of entering into the said marriage, and for the purpose of inducing this plaintiff to enter into the said marriage, said defendant falsely and fraudulently represented to this plaintiff that she was a spinster—a single woman—and that she had previous thereto never been married. Also that she was the birth daughter of one Frances Lyons, whereas she was not.

"That solely relying on the representations as aforesaid, made by the said defendant, and being induced thereby, this plaintiff entered into the said contract of marriage with the defendant."

The fraud complained of by Mr. Fiske, according to his testimony yesterday, consisted in the alleged concealment by Mrs. Fiske of the fact that she had previously been married to Benjamin F. White of Philadelphia, from whom she obtained an absolute divorce, under the laws of Pennsylvania. He also declared that Mrs. Fiske had held herself out to be the daughter of Controller Lyons of Philadelphia, whereas she was a niece, her father having been a Frenchman named Paullin, who died when his daughter was only six years old.

Mrs. Fiske, through her counsel, J. C. Coleman of 10 Wall Street, contested the allegation of fraud most vigorously. Mr. Coleman put in evidence a large number of letters written by Mr. Fiske, showing that he knew about the divorce.

The plaintiff took the stand first and told his side of the story. He said he went to Long Branch in 1862 as a newspaper correspondent to report the movements of President Lincoln, and he there met a young woman, who was introduced to him as Miss Fanny Lyons. He fell in love with her, and they were married in Philadelphia.

"Had you been deceived as to your wife's real name?" asked Mr. Hall.

"I did not learn her true name until the morning of our marriage. Then her aunt, Mrs. Lyons, told me that the name of my fiancée was not Lyons, but Paullin."

It was not until several years afterward, declared Mr. Fiske, that he learned of his wife's previous marriage and divorce, through outside sources, a rival newspaper man having attacked Mrs. Fiske's reputation in print. Then his wife admitted her marriage to White, said it was a mistake, and her divorce from him. He started for Europe in December, 1866, on the yacht Henrietta, to report the international yacht races that were to take place in 1867 off Cowes, and he never saw his wife afterward.

His action for an annullment of the marriage was begun in 1894, twenty-seven years after their separation, and he got a decree by default on Oct. 8, 1894. Mrs. Fiske had this default opened on the ground that she had never been informed of the suit, and in that proceeding she got a verdict by default, as the husband put in no defense. Fiske afterward had this default opened, and the case was finally tried in the regular way yesterday.

On cross-examination by Mr. Coleman, Mr. Fiske acknowledged writing a number of letters addressed to Mrs. Fiske that were handed to him. They were written from Europe in 1867 and 1868, after he sailed on the Henriette, and showed that the husband and wife had parted on the best of terms. They were very voluminous, giving the most minute details of his movements abroad, and were all worded in the most endearing terms. In one, dated at London, he sent her "1,000 kisses." In another, dated at the "Queen's Hotel, London, July 13, 1867," he wrote:

"About the divorce business you had best tell the same story you told when you said your husband stole your money and then ran away and got killed. There is nothing in it that you need be ashamed of. I am not ashamed of it in any way."

Mr. Coleman read this extract to show that Mr. Fiske certainly knew twenty-eight years ago all about the divorce, yet he had waited over a quarter of a century to use it as an alleged ground for divorce.

"You said then," said Mr. Coleman, "that you were not ashamed of the divorce."

"I was, though," declared Mr. Fiske.

"Then you told a lie?" said the lawyer.

"No, I did not consider it a lie," replied the witness.

Mr. Coleman made a motion to dismiss after Mr. Fiske left the stand, but Judge McAdam said he would hear the defense and reserve decision on the motion.

Mrs. Fiske thereupon took the stand. She is a fine-looking and well-preserved woman of fifty-five years with snow white haid. She was neatly dressed in black silk, and showed in her evidence that she is a woman of culture and refinement.

"Mr. Fiske knew all about my former marriage and divorce," said Mrs. Fiske, "before I accepted him as my affianced husband. I told him the entire story, and also insisted that he must go and see my people in Philadelphia before I could marry him."

"When you met Mr. Fiske, did you wear a wedding ring, the token of your previous marriage?" asked Mr. Coleman.

"I did," replied the witness. "When he asked me to be his wife, and I accepted him, he took the ring off my finger and threw it into the sea, saying that that was the last of White."

Her first marriage, Mrs. Fiske said, occurred when she was only seventeen years old. Two years later White deserted her, and she got her divorce. She afterward heard that White was killed early in the civil war.

When Mr. Fiske went to Europe, Mrs. Fiske declared, he expected to be gone only three months, and there was not the slightest trouble between them. Mr. Fiske left her the most elaborate "directions" as to what she was to do in household and other matters, and there was a good bank account on which she was to draw for all expenses. One paragraph of these "directions" read:

"In case of any accident, or want of money, or any event in which you require advice, or any difficulty about the house, send a note to A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney's office, or Peter B. Sweeny, 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, asking him to come to see you. If the emergency be extreme, take a carriage at the livery stable on the corner and drive to the above places or to Roome.

"Entertain my friends handsomely and make them welcome. But rely more upon yourself than anybody else for amusement—your books, &c."

For certain reasons that did not appear on the trial, Mrs. Fiske, it is alleged, ceased corresponding with her husband after he had remained abroad for two years. She went back to her people in Philadelphia, and Mr. Fiske sent her $10 a week regularly during the quarter of a century or more until he began his suit for separation.

TESTIMONY FOR M. V. FREUND.

His Trial for Perjury to be Closed in Recorder Goff's Court To-day.

The hearing in the case of Maurice V. Freund, the real estate dealer charged by the Manhattan Elevated Railway officials with perjury, alleged to have been committed on the trial of cases against the elevated road for damages, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Goff.

The first witness called was Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas, before whom the Page suit, in which the alleged perjury was committed, was tried. He was not allowed to testify.

William H. Page, one of the lawyers for the plaintiff in the suit, was then called. He said that Freund had always used a black memorandum book when testifying as to the sales of property he had made. The defense stated that their contention would be that the entries in that book were erroneous.

Henry Feist a clerk in Mr. Freund's employ, was next called, and he testified that the black memorandum book from which Freund testified was made up by the clerks in the office, and that an error might have been made by one of the clerks in copying the numbers from the sales books.

Louis Lord of Cincinnati, who owns about $1,000,000 worth of real estate in this city, gave testimony as to the defendant's good character.

The case went over until 4 o'clock to-day, when it will be closed.

An Attachment Vacated.

Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court has vacated the attachment which was obtained several weeks ago against the property in this State of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company in an action brought by Charles L. Broadbent, as assignee of Arthur O. Granger of Montreal, Canada, to recover $125,000 damages for alleged conversion of property.

Granger borrowed many thousands of dollars from John S. Reading of Philadelphia in 1889, and gave stock of the Electric Storage Battery Company and of the Welsbach Electric Company as collateral security for the loan. Reading died in June, 1894, and the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company was appointed administrator of his estate. When Reading died the Fidelity Company took possession of his affairs, and discovered the indebtedness due from Granger, and to meet it sold the stock which was held as collateral, it is alleged, at almost a nominal figure, although, it is charged, it was known that the stock was on the increase.

Justice Ingraham vacates the attachment upon the ground that Broadbent does not show that he has sustained damage to the extent of $125,000, neither does he reveal the source of his information as to the facts concerning the market price of the stock held as collateral, nor as to what the price was a few days after the sale took place.

"The Mimic World" Fight Delayed.

The fight over the title of "The Mimic World" between Sydney Rosenfeld, the playwright, and Canary & Lederer of the Bijou Theatre, which was to have come off yesterday before Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, was adjourned until to-morrow on motion of Howe & Hummel, who appear for Canary & Lederer.

Mr. Oppenheim, who appeared for Rosenfeld, insisted on a stipulation that Canary & Lederer would not in the meantime produce a play under that title, and this was agreed to by the other side.

Sylvia Thorne Granted a Divirce.

Sylvia Thorne, the actress, was granted an absolute divorce yesterday from her husband, Benjamin Tuthill, the theatrical manager.

The decree was signed yesterday by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court. Miss Thorne is allowed by the court to resume her maiden name, Gertrude Titus.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

139—Barney Dumping Boat Company vs. Schooner John T. Williams. 140—Applegate vs. Tug R. J. Moran. 141—Young vs. Ship Ladokh. 142—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Ship Hornby Castle. 146—Dailey vs. A. Raft of Spiles. 93 to 101—Pacific mail Steamship Company vs. Dupre. 126—Fisher vs. Tug H. A. Crawford, &c. 130—Morris vs. same. 131—Bernadette vs. same. 137—Manning vs. Wheelwright. 108—United States vs. Howard Carroll. 55—Hutchings vs. Wilson.

STATE COURTS

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following cases were argued in the Court of Appeals to-day:

Edith M. Lamb et al., by guardian, appellants, vs. Jessie M. Lamb.—Argued by E. C. Countryman for appellants, Matthew Hale for respondent.

Felix St. Anna Gavin et al. vs. Luciana Gavin de Miranda, as executrix, &c., appellant.—Argued by E. C. James and James S. Stearns for appellant, I. H. Maynard and Abram Kling for respondent.

Emilia Gavin vs. Luciana Gavin de Miranda, as executrix, appellant.—Argued by E. C. James and James S. Stearns for appellant, I. H. Maynard and Abram Kling for respondent.

Felix St. Anna Gavin, appellant, vs. Luciana Gavin de Miranda, as executrix.—Argued by I. H. Maynard and Abram Kling for appellant, E. C. James and James S. Stearns for respondent.

Guillermina Gavin, appellant, vs. Luciana Gavin de Miranda, as executrix.—Argued by I. H. Maynard and Abram Kling for appellant, E. C. James and James S. Stearns for respondent. Arguments in the last three cases unfinished.

The calendar for Thursday is: Nos. 188, 204, 218, 225, 227, 234, 242.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Poggenburg vs. Germania Bank.

Class VII.—2—Davies vs. De Garmendia. 3—Mahoney vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 4—Cameron vs. Coffin. 5—Crown vs. Low. 6—Dutman vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 7—Hollins vs. New-Orleans Traction Company. 8—Vilas vs. New-York Air Brake Company.

Class VIII.—9—Carr vs. Carr. 10—Matter of Stevenson. 11—Flanagan vs. The Mayor, &c. 12—People, &c., vs. Societa Mazzini. 13—Trimble vs. Mahon. 14—Vilas vs. Thompson. 15—Matter of Manhattan Athletic Club. 16—Matter of Carrere & Haas Iron Works. 17—People, &c., vs. Bank & No. 18—Matter of Stewart. 19—Jay vs. Field. 20—The People, &c., vs. Kellam. 21—Bache vs. Mahler. 22—Sneckner vs. Sneckner. 23—Seely vs. Brown & Molloy. 24—Meyer vs. Lexow. 25—Lee vs. Inman Brothers Construction Company. 26—Cohen vs. same. 27—Oxford Caramel Company vs. Cohen & Brill. 28—Smith vs. Edwards. 29—Page vs. French. 30—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 31—Saalfield vs. Saalfield. 32—Goldman vs. Granger. 33—Schlesinger vs. Crosby. 34—Matter of Audubon Avenue.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact. — 2277 Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2689—Regan vs. Buchanan. 227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until May 27.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 2797—Richards vs. Stokes. 6567—Ballard vs. Beveridge. 6585—Honefy vs. Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2835—May vs. McElhinney. 2045—Zimmerle vs. American Plaster Board Company. 2960—McLaughlin vs. Van Howenberg. 2587—Hanrahan vs. The Mayor, &c. 3816—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson. 3354—Duryea, Watts & Co. vs. Kedenburgh. 2473—Graves vs. Dayton. 2191—Hoyt vs. Beveridge. 6147—Larkin vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 8269—Thelberg vs. National Starch Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until May 27.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of June.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Gliegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1150—Parish vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

824—Lyons vs. Lyons. 861—Marks vs. Solomon. 896—Elsert vs. Umbach. 873—Schulz vs. Schulz. 880—Maro vs. Maro.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1131—Shulman vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 1856—Wolf vs. Krooks. 1136—Dutton vs. Burns. 1786—Pendergast vs. Sexton. 630—Hastings vs. Central Cross Town Railroad Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1043—Bertha Hamm, at 11 A. M. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Wincenty Jerblowski, Mary Cumming, Sophia T. Meeks, Sarah A. Leslie, Christian Schulz, Henry Le Grand Cannon, Cecilia Frank, Harry Spencer Cram.

At 2 P. M.—Charles Rannow, Andrew Hoeb, Jr., Thomas D. Mason.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Will.—1056—Mary Kerfoot.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1774—Beaty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1310—Well vs. Herter. 1717—Riley vs. Snow, Church & Co. 1786—Morgenroth vs. Shapiro. 1387—Heuschendorfer vs. Schweltzer. 1627—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Hanfstaengl. 1859—Schott vs. Wertberg Home for Aged. 1695—Goldstein vs. Shapiro. 1306—Eastmans Company vs. Weinstock. 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 1764—Nagel vs. Reinmiller. 1322—Koschnofsky vs. Berman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3818—Goodman vs. Tamsen. 1242—New-Jersey Foundry and Machine Company vs. Moore. 1965—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company vs. Long Island City. 3153—Dobson vs. Sexton. 3150—Goddard vs. same. 3151—Curran vs. same. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 1808—Lowenstein vs. Deitz. 1814—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White. 1577—Flank vs. Lewis.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

80—Robinson vs. Gray. 2087—Abramowitz vs. International Navigation Company. 2091—Ashushinsky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 552—Standish vs. Bradish. 1204—Maddox vs. Camden Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 1219—Same vs. same. 1265—Littery vs. Kaiser. 1496—Schall vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 98—Sloane vs. Breck. 34—American Forcide Powder Company vs. Simon. 409—Lawrence vs. McDermott. 1919—Sickels vs. Sharkey. 1920—Same vs. Fay. 1506—Baruch vs. Everard. 1437—Adler vs. Clancy. 1306—Strauss vs. Runkel. 189—Block vs. Battelbaum. 2150—Hamme vs. Grau.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

4052—Munson vs. New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company. 4393—Smith vs. Wellwood. 4051—Sommers vs. Crans. 3606—Weatheimer vs. Lauppe. 4261—Murphy vs. De Requesens. 4301—Charwat vs. Kopp. 4357—Hague vs. Swartz.

Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Weeks, and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Peck for the People.

1—William McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—James McManus and Jacob Levy. 2—Charles D. Perry, John Dunphy, Edward Duffy, and Louis Carstans. 3—Patrick Garvey and Patrick May. 4—Charles Wardle. 5—Frank Herman. 6—Joseph Denham. 7—Henry F. Wels. 8—Charles Pfister. 9—Frank C. Kramer.

Pleadings.—1—Patrick J. Dugan. Issy Putter. 3—Harry Smith. 4—Jeremiah Murphy and Thomas Sullivan. 5—Lambert Melville Clark. 6—William Turner. 7—Stephen A. Butler. 8—Edward Duffy. 9—Bernard Cassaza, 10—Paul Jones. 11—Edna T. Trenholm. 12—Tillie Taylor. 13—Thomas Hopper. 14—George O. Connor. 15—August Gullbert. 16—[illegible]. 17—William Connors. 18—James Douglas. 19—Michael Sweeney. 20—James J. Martin. 21—Edward Messner. 22—Adolph Hitz. 23—Michael McFarlan. 24—Matthew Tracy. 25—Henry Mellenbrick. 26—Frank Masterson. 27—Michael McDonnell. 28—Edawrd D. O'Rourke. 29—Dennis Wynne. 30—Otto Stapf. 31—Gus Hamilton. 32—John Gray. 33—Patrick Harrison. 34—Timothy Larkin. 35—Carl Bruner. 36—Thomas Dwyer. 37—William Friedhoff. 38—Dennis Cregan. 39—James Finnegan. 40—William A. Luhring. 41—John Bitter. 42—Charles Retsky. 43—Herman Schmitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Martine for the People.

1—Newton Whitehead. 2—Max Oliner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Bradley for the People.

1—Frederick Dippel. 2—John Edwards. 3—William Driscoll. 4—Lewis Jones. 5—Frederick Brown and John Fitzgerald. 6—August Koste and Bridget Koste. 7—John Regan. 8—Thomas Fell. 9—James Burke. 10—Quong Yun. 11—James Knox. 12—Otto Steiner. 13—Samuel Lieberman. 14—Frederick De Lisle.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Davis vs. Frohman—Ernest Hall. Moline vs. Diegnan—George E. Austin. Brown vs. Judson—E. T. Oldham. Cochran vs. Yandell—Jacob A. Cantor. Sommer vs. Cottentin—William H. Willis.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Jones vs. Jones—John H. Judge.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—McCready vs. Lewiston Mill Company—Thomas B. Odell.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—John P. Katie Company vs. Andrews—Charles A. Peabody, Jr. Randnitz vs. Randnitz—Edward Jacobs.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Isaac Sommers vs. Leon Cottentin; Lazarus Straus vs. same—James W. Hyde, Jonas Weil vs. Bernard Hiller—Benjamin Hoffman.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Ernest Linkert vs. Nellie Armstrong—James Ridgway.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Lawrence D.—Lindsay vs. John Scott—Richard N. Morton.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Rumsey, J. Part II.—Cullen J.

1220—Whallon vs. Sprague Electric Company. 1237—Wilder vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1242—McGrath vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 635—Searles vs. Jenkins. 1030—Hannagan vs. Union Warehouse Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J. Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

222—Martin, infant, vs. Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. 299—Quinn vs. O'Keeffe. 919—Knoerr vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 227?—Hovell vs. Noll. 661—Muller, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 105—Dawson, infant, vs. Kirkham. 529—Purtell vs. McCormick. 1060—Nassau National Bank vs. Hay et al. 722—Duryea vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 807—Ruggiero, infant, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 178—Brotke vs. Barschneck. 806—Maher, administrator, &c., vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 21—Rahtes vs. Longnecker. 88—Dohn vs. Luhrs et al. 91—Johnson vs. Brown. 1003—Gilmore vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 117—Huber vs. Tyler. 125—Thompson et al. vs. Minto. 126—Schoebel, Jr., infant, vs. Mayer. 1293—Sturzenacker vs. Ibert. 137—Davenport, Public Administrator, vs. Reynolds. 139—Ellis vs. Hibberts. 140—Bauer vs. Mayer. 1263—Grismer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 369—McManus vs. Winslow. 934—Hatcher vs. Smith. 996—Hoyt vs. Husing. 1057—Harris vs. Sheerin. 158—Koch vs. City of Brooklyn. 163—Dahlberg vs. Maier.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J. 273—Schnabel vs. Schnabel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of Johanna A. Murray, Patrick J. O'Carroll, Johanna Sinnott, Mary Darby, Frank Ochschlager, Alexander H. Chadwick, Frederick Metze, George G. White, Frank Gastenhof, James Quinn, Henry J. Bowen, Mary McCabe, Nancy Pearce, Hosea S. Pearce, Alexander B. Butts, and George H. Spring. The estate of Thomas Brown. The real estate of Joseph Bryan. The administrator of Arnold Neimeyer. The inventory of Samuel Coppock.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—58—Will of Adella R. Densmore.

Charles Francis Adams's Gift of Land.

From The Boston Globe.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams has given to the City of Quincy, Mass., fifteen acres of land adjoining Merry Mount Park and including Pine Island. Merry Mount Park was the gift of Mr. Adams several years ago, and is one of the most beautiful spots in the city. The additional land borders almost entirely on Quincy Bay, and will add much to the Park.

A PRIEST ATTACKED BY RUFFIANS

One Man Was Caught by the Throat by Father Rigney and All Ran Away.

The Rev. Father Rigney, Rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, in Webster Avenue, Fordham, while returning to his home from a visit to a parishioner in Morrisania, last Sunday night, had a severe tussle with five young ruffians who stopped him at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Third Avenue.

Father Rigney was walking up Washington Avenue when he noticed that he was being followed by a roughly dressed man, who kept in the shadow of the houses. He turned into One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street to cross to Third Avenue in hopes of seeing a policeman. When in the middle of the block two more men approached him from a vacant lot near by and they were followed by two others.

Father Rigney slackened his pace until the man who was following him was within a few steps of him, and turning suddenly seized the fellow by the throat. The other men closed in around the priest, who had a firm hold on his prisoner, and one of them said: "Knock him down and go through him."

Keeping the man in his grasp between himself and the others Father Rigney backed slowly toward the electric light on the corner of Third Avenue. The fellow struggled hard to get away, but in vain.

As they neared the corner the four men started to seize Father Rigney, who said to them: "Will you rob a priest?" The men for the first time noticed his dress and took to their heels, running toward Railroad Avenue. The man in Father Rigney's grasp then made another desperate effort and succeeded in getting away.

MAY HAVE HAD "GREEN GOODS" MAIL

Charles Allen Arrested in the Post Office by United States Marshals.

Charles Allen, alias T. Radway, who refused to give his address or his business occupation, was arrested yesterday in the General Post Office Building by Deputy United States Marshals.

Allen is charged, on complaint of Anthony Comstock, with using the mails for illegal purposes by depositing letters intended to open up a correspondence for fraudulent purposes.

Allen had in his possession two boxes, containing 1,000 letters, sealed and stamped, and addressed to persons in the Western States, which he was about to mail when he was arrested.

The sealed envelopes are supposed to contain green goods circulars. They cannot be opened until the Post Office authorities get possession of them.

Allen was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. He said that a man who had been taken ill on a Sixth Avenue elevated railroad train had given him the letters to mail.

He was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,500 bail for examination May 27.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Providence, May 22.—William S. Snyder recovered a verdict of $15,000 against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday afternoon. Snyder was a brakeman. His clothing was caught by a splintered rail, which held him so that he lost a leg and an arm under the wheels.

Bordentown, N. J., May 22.—In the First Methodist Church last night, the Rev. Allen Thompson, the oldest active preacher in the State, celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over seventy years.

Auburn, N. Y., May 22.—John Cooper, alias Thomas O'Donnell, a life convict in Auburn Prison, committed suicide by hanging in his cell last night. He shot and killed George L. Cottle at Skaneateles Junction, Nov. 22, 1892.

Cheyenne, May 22.—A freight train ran into the rear end of a passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad, four miles south of this city this morning. Engineer August Gray and Fireman Edward Fuller, both of Denver, were killed.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 22.—The body of Reuben Savage, the five-year-old son of Capt. Savage of Elizabeth, who disappeared Monday, was found to-day in the water at the foot of East Jersey Street.

Oneida, Kan., May 22.—The vault of the State Bank, in this city, was blown open by burglars early this morning and $1,800 in currency was stolen.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...4:36|Sun sets...7:17|Moon rises...3:34

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:51	7:00	12:42	12:44
Governors Island	7:08	7:26	1:20	1:20
Hell Gate	9:01	9:19	2:48	2:48

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 23.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Advance	Colon	May 16
Alvena	Kingston	May 16
Algonquin	Jacksonville	May 16
City of Para	Colon	May 16
Chateau Lafitte	Bordeaux	May 10
El Dorado	New-Orleans	May 15
Kroaprinz F. Wilhelm	Gibraltar	May 12
Marengo	Antwerp	May 8
Nacoochee	Savannah	May 21
Neustria	Gibraltar	May 9
Thingvalla	Christiansand	May 8
Trave	Bremen	May 14
Yoxford	Gibraltar	May 5

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

Bohemia	Gibraltar	May 10
Boston City	Swansea	May 10
Campania	Liverpool	May 18
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	May 16
Germanic	Liverpool	May 13
Galileo	Hull	May 10
Pawnee	Gibraltar	May 10
Patria	Hamburg	May 12
Paula	Gibraltar	May 8
Prins Mauritz	Port au Prince	May 18

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

La Champagne	Havre	May 18
Paris	Southampton	May 18
Sicilia	Christiansand	May 11
South Cambria	Gibraltar	May 11

SUNDAY, MAY 26.

Ethiopia	Glasgow	May 16

MONDAY, MAY 27.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	May 15
Alene	Kingston	May 23
Cevic	Liverpool	May 17
Ems	Bremen	May 21
Madiana	Guadeloupe	May 23

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

Caracas	La Guayra	May 22
Mohican	Rotterdam	May 15
Oldenburg	Bremen	May 16
Russia	Hamburg	May 16
Richmond Hill	London	May 14
Westernland	Antwerp	May 18

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
New-York	May 23	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	May 23	s'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Niagara	May 23	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Tjomo	May 23	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Orinoco	May 23	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Jamaica	May 24	Livingston	24 State St.
Cufic	May 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Algonquin	May 24	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Maracaibo	May 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Etruria	May 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Francisco	May 25	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Manitoba	May 25	London	4 Broadway.
City of Rome	May 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Principia	May 25	Leith	29 Broadway.
Ailsa	May 25	Jamaica	24 State St.
Thingvalla	May 25	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
Yumuri	May 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Europe	May 25	London	Kemble Bldg.
Peninsular	May 25	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
S. of Nebraska	May 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Fulda	May 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Amalfi	May 25	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Fontabelle	May 25	Barbados	39 Broadway.
Philadelphia	May 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Cuvier	May 25	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Dania	May 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Chat'u Lafitte	May 25	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Veendam	May 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mexican Pr	May 25	Montevideo	2-4 State St.
Gascogne	May 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Bolivia	May 28	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	May 28	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Seminole	May 28	Jacks'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Runic	May 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trave	May 28	Bremen	31 Broadway.
Marengo	May 29	Newcastle	21-23 StateSt.
Paris	May 29	s'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	May 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	May 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rhynland	May 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	May 30	Colon	35 Broadway.
Habana	May

CHEATED THE CHILDREN

Fraudulent Entertainment with a Gift Enterprise Attached.

APPEAL TO SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS

Two Men Fined for Peddling Tickets —Boys Break Up a Show and Then Wreck a Hall on the East Side.

Five men who are believed to have made a living lately by swindling school children were taken before Police Justices yesterday morning. Three were held on technical charges for examination, and the two others were fined $5 each.

Oscar B. Steele and George H. Crane of 221 East Eighteenth Street were arrested yesterday morning in front of the West Thirtieth Street School. They were distributing green tickets, which purported to be for an entertainment to be given this afternoon in Otto Herrmann's Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street. Pupils were to be admitted on presentation of the ticket and 5 cents, adults for 10 cents, and "teachers and clergy" free. Every one attending the entertainment was to receive souvenirs, such as dolls, roller skates, casters, tea sets, watches, autograph albums, scarfpins, rings, and combination pens.

The following programme of the show was printed on the back of the tickets:

Programme.

PART I.
The young prestidigitateur,
SIGNO,
in his superb entertainment of original experiments of seeming impossibilities.
PART II.
THE VANISHING BOY,
who will disappear and reappear before your eyes.
PART III.
The man with
THE TALKING HAND.
Has no mouth, yet is human flesh and blood, and nothing gives it more pleasure than to sing and tell funny stories to the little ones.
PART IV.
JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
PART V.
Now comes the funny part.
THE PUNCHONELLA FAMILY,
who will amuse old folks with young hearts and young folks with old hearts while they tell you of their adventures at home.

A CARD TO THE OLDER PEOPLE.

This entertainment is especially arranged for parents and children who are unable to attend evening performances. Every child would rather laugh than cry; sorrow is unwelcome; tears come unsought for. The daily life of the average parent is full of tears, grief, and sorrow. We want diversion; therefore, they flock to some place of amusement that supplies them with fun and laughter that is pleasant to the ear. So it is with the little ones. That is the reason that this is the most popular form of amusement for parents and children of the present day.

It is educational and amusing to the young as well as the old, and one that every parent and teacher should encourage the little ones to attend; so, parents, think of the days when you were young, and if you cannot come yourselves, send the little ones.

Lady and gentleman ushers are in attendance to look after their welfare.

COME RAIN OR SHINE.

Policeman Wood of the Nineteenth Precinct had heard that a gang of swindlers had been deluding school children in various parts of the city by similar schemes, so he called upon Otto Herrmann and asked him if the tickets were genuine. Mr. Herrmann had not heard of the proposed show, his hall had not been rented, and he denounced the whole affair as a fraud. With the policeman he went to the school, and Steele and Crane were arrested. The men protested that their entertainment was a bona fide show, but they were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, where Justice Simms fined them each $5 for distributing circulars in the street, which is a violation of a corporation ordinance.

The men had not collected any money they could not be more severely punished. They admitted that they had not engaged Herrmann's Hall, but said they intended to engage it later in the day. They were not questioned about their list of attractions. Crane described himself as a magician.

A reporter for The New-York Times called yesterday afternoon at 221 East Eighteenth Street, and inquired about Steele and Crane. He was told that they boarded there, but had only been there one day. Nothing was known of their business.

"Prof." Ives, Henry Ferris, and Thomas Kearney were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court for conducting the same kind of a swindle. Their case was more serious because they got money, gave an alleged entertainment, and proved themselves frauds before a large crowd of children, who literally wrecked the hall in which the "show" was given.

The three men distributed tickets among public school children on the lower east side for a show, to be given in Henry Hall, 49 Henry Street, on Tuesday afternoon. Presents were also to be distributed. Nearly 1,000 children, with nickels, were at the hall when the doors were opened, and they quickly filled the place. Then they were presented with cheap tin rings and scarfpins.

"Prof." Ives announced that a wonderful performance of sleight of hand, magic, and mesmerism would open the show, and, retiring behind the scenes, emerged again wearing a disguise, and attempted to perform a few simple tricks, but he did it so bunglingly that the children hooted at him and called him a fakir.

This angered "Prof." Ives, who ordered the audience out. The children then saw that they were victims of a swindle, and they arose and, rushing upon the stage, drove Ives and his two assistants into the cellar. The men locked themselves inside, so that the boys could not reach them. The boys returned to the hall and wreaked vengeance upon the furniture. Henry Friedman, the owner of the place, called for police assistance, and the boys were driven away, but the three performers were arrested.

Ives claimed in court that he was engaged by a man named Thomas Nugent to hire the hall and give the entertainment, but as he had only a hazy idea of Nugent Justice Grady was inclined to believe him a myth. "Sico, the human fly," and "Little Cinderella," who were billed to perform, Ives said, were optical illusions.

Justice Grady asked Ives about the presents, and Ives said every tenth ticket holder admitted to the show got a sled or a pair of roller skates. To others, he declared, rings were given because the show could not afford anything better. He accounted for the absence of those who received sleds and skates on the theory that they were so well satisfied that they did not want to appear against him and his companions.

Ives acknowledged that his real name was Burke Wood, but said that Ives was his professional name. He refused to give his address. Ferris gave his address as 412 East Thirteenth Street, and Kearney said he lived at Houston Street and the Bowery. They were held for examination for giving an entertainment without a theatrical license.

INSPECTORS MUST PASS EXAMINATION

Those in the Excise Department Come Under State Civil Service Rules.

The Excise Board received a letter yesterday addressed to President Joseph Murray from Secretary Clarence B. Angle of the State Civil Service Commission.

This letter informed President Murray that, in pursuance of a law passed by the late Legislature, the Governor had approved the following resolution adopted by the State Civil Service Commission:

Resolved, That the position of Inspector in the Excise Department of the City of New-York be and is hereby included in Schedule B of the State classification.

This means that hereafter local Excise Inspectors shall be subjected to a State competitive examination. This removes at one stroke a vast block of patronage from the local board.

Heretofore the examinations were non-competitive, and established practice permitted the Commissioners to make appointments without any examination at all. There are about seventy Inspectors at salaries ranging from $1,200 a year upward.

Secretary Angle informed President Murray that all non-competitive papers would be returned to him, and that a date would soon be fixed for competitive examinations.

The Commissioners declined to discuss the new order. They did not look happy. Henceforth the recommendation of the Commissioners will not be required from a candidate for the office of Inspector.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Bit of Broadway Property Near Franklin Street Sold—Details of the Auction Sales.

The five-story brick building 366 Broadway, east side, 25 feet north of Franklin Street, extending to Cortlandt Alley, 25 by 150, was reported sold yesterday at about $175,000. The property is a part of the Bradhurst estate, and was to have been offered at auction in partition on May 15. The sale of this piece was adjourned until June 3 because of the pending negotiations.

Mrs. Frances W. Perkins has sold to Bernard Blumenthal, at $51,500, the property 316 to 320 East Thirty-fourth Street, 71.3 by 98.9, with old buildings. The purchaser will build three five-story brick flats, with stores, on the site.

Messrs. Wilmerding & Field have sold for the estate of James H. Connolly to Robert C. Myles, at $44,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 46 West Thirty-eighth Street, 21 by 98.9.

Mr. William M. Thomas has sold to Franklin L. Gunther, at $60,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 21 West Thirtieth Street, 20 by 60 by 98.9.

Brooke & Georger and Ronald H. Macdonald have sold for William M. Thomas the four-story brownstone building 21 West Thirtieth Street, 20 by 60 by 98.9, to Franklin L. Gunther, one of the firm of C. G. Gunther's Sons, for $60,000. The property is leased to one tenant for $4,000, taxes and repairs, for ten years.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold to P. H. Glennon, at $12,100, the property at 413 West Forty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 120.10, and L in rear 6.3 by 20.5, with three-story and basement brick dwelling in front and shop in rear. He also sold the two three-story frame flats, with stores, 352 and 354 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, each 25 by 75. George Eckardt obtained the first at $4,900, and A. Kuntz the other at $4,925.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $8,150, to David Deutsch, 352 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 71.5 by 25 by 73.9, with two-story brick building in front and two-story frame in rear. Under foreclosure, also, he sold to Hugo S. Mack, the plaintiff, at $41,579.46, the five-story brownstone flat 53 West Eleventh Street, north side, 309 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 24 by 103.3.

Mr. W. W. Fogg sold, under foreclosure, at $13,300 each, to the plaintiff, J. D. Butler, the two four-story and basement brownstone dwellings 405 and 407 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, beginning 110.6 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, each 20 by 99.11.

Messrs Hall J. How & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $30,000, to the plaintiff, R. H. L. Townsend, the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 50 by 100.11.

The sale of property at Metuchen and Newark, N. J., and at New-Dorp, S. I., by Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co., erroneously announced for yesterday, will take place next Wednesday, at 59 Liberty Street.

The sales at auction set down for today, at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 871 Third Avenue, east side, 40.5 feet south of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 80, four-story and basement brownstone building, with stores.

By William Kennelly and Peter F. Meyer, partition sale, ten parcels, as follows: Nos. 566 and 568 Seventh Avenue, west side, 123.4 feet south of Forty-first Street, 50.7 by 100, two five-story brick buildings; also, 21 Suffolk Street, west side, 175 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 100, five-story front and rear tenements; also, 316 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.4, five-story brick flat; also, 206 West Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story and basement brick building; also, 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 185 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 98.9, two five-story and basement brick buildings; also, 203 to 209 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 81.1 feet east of Third Avenue, 107.7 by 98.11 by 107.4 by 98.11, four five-story brick buildings; also, 156 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 51.6 by irregular, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, gore extension of latter lot, 15 by 38.4 by irregular; also, 237 and 239 Ninth Avenue, west side, 49.4½ feet south of Twenty-fifth Street, 49.4½ by 100, two five-story brick buildings; also, 214 to 218 East Thirty-third Street, south side, 185 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 98.9, three three-story and basement brick dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, lots 50.4 by 100, on Fifth Avenue, 50.4 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and L 70 by 100.8, fronting on south side of One Hundred and Ninth Street.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,290.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: Nos. 203, 207, 209, and 213 West Eighty-first Street, four five-story and basement redstone flats, each 37.6 by 102.2; also, 196 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Mechanics Alley, 20 by 193.11 by 20 by 196.3, four-story brick tenement in front and stable and shed in rear; also, southeast corner of West and Fulton Streets, 24 by 69.1 by 14 by 60, four-story brick building, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 25 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Arthur W. McLaughlin of 146 Broadway; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue, three three-story frame dwellings, by Thomas C. O'Rourke; cost, $15,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, northeast corner of East River, one-story frame coal hoisting apparatus, by Eugene Higgins of 10 West Twenty-third Street; cost, $1,000.

No. 103 Fifth Avenue, eight-story brick warehouse, by Josiah S. Lindsay of 352 Fourth Avenue; cost, $120,000.

Forty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Simon Arendt of 54 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; cost, $80,000.

No. 437 West Fifty-ninth Street, one-story brick dynamo house and covered way, by Columbia College of Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue; cost, $20,000.

Hoe Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two-story and basement frame dwelling, by Curtis & Rake of 3,336 Third Avenue; cost, $8,000.

No. 160 Mott Avenue, five-story and basement brick flat, by Joseph L. Buttenweiser of 237 East Sixtieth Street; cost, $27,000.

Nos. 678 and 680 Water Street, two five-story and basement brick flats, by same; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 350 feet east of Eighth Avenue, five-story and basement brick flat, by Joseph Silverman of 59 West Ninety-eighth Street; cost, $20,000.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, by Henry Behrman, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $3,500.

Hoffman Street, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, by Louis Cook, alterations to one-story frame dwelling; cost, $400.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, by L. Baumann & Co., lessees, alterations to a brick store; cost, $100.

No. 257 East Tenth Street, by Maria Wagner, alterations to four-story and basement brick tenement and store; cost, $2,500.

No. 22 East Seventy-fifth Street, by Julius Lipman, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

No. 5 James Street, by Sarah Jacobs, alterations to five-story brick warehouse; cost, $2,000.

No. 69 Columbus Avenue, by John D. Crimmins, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $1,000.

No. 134 Reade Street, by Edwin M. Harrison, alterations to a three-story brick store; cost, $750.

No. 18 West Thirty-eighth Street, by Mary L. Seton, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

No. 55 Marion Street, by City of New-York, alterations to four-story brick public school; cost, $2,500.

Sheriff, corner of Stanton Street, by same, alterations to four-story brick public school; cost, $1,755.

No. 239 East Houston Street, by same, alterations to four-story brick public school; cost, $3,000.

No. 434 West Seventh Street, by same, alterations to four-story brick public school; cost, $700.

East Fifth Street, near Avenue C, by same, alterations to four-story brick public school; cost, $2,735.

Madison Street, near Jackson Street, by same, alterations to four-story brick public school, cost $4,078.

Thirtieth Street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, by same, alterations to four-story brick public school; cost, $900.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Albert Firth has sold for Peter Dolan, to Daniel Sullivan, at $5,500, the three-story brick flat 301 Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Market Square, south side, 25 feet east of West Avenue, two-story brick produce store, 40 by 25; cost, $2,000. Martin & Fox, owners.

Pacific Street, south side, 117.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, two-story brick stable, 25 by 100; cost, $3,000. J. P. Dunphy, owner.

Troy Avenue, east side, 360 feet south of Clarkson Street, one-story frame greenhouse, 204 by 18.6; cost, $8,200. Daelledouze Brothers, owners.

Smith Street, northeast corner of Percival Street, two-story frame salt storehouse 100 by 50; cost, $3,000. Bradley Salt Company, owners.

Pulaski Street, north side, 165 feet east of Throop Avenue, three-story brick flat, three families, 20 by 55; cost, $6,000. Philip Brandmeier, owner.

Moffatt Street, north side, 207 feet east of Bushwick Avenue, two-story and basement frame dwelling, two families, 20 by 46; cost, $3,000. George Fletcher & Son, owners.

Surf Avenue, southeast corner of Arcade Walk, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 35; cost, $2,000. Sarah Sanguerette, owner.

Greenpoint Avenue, southeast corner of West Street, two-story frame store and dwelling, two families, 24.6 by 65; cost, $2,000. Philip Liebinger, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 22.

126TH ST, n s, 126 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; Samuel Riker and another, executors of John H. Riker, to Joseph Herbst $11,450

128TH ST, 119 East; Michael K. O'Neil and wife to Johanna Chapman 10,250

5TH AV, s e corner of 118th St, 50x110x80.5x50x102; John Schreyer to Byrdie M. Spencer, ex property and. 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x100; Arthur A. Alexander, referee, to Teresa Wallach 21,000

111TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Augustus F. Holly to Louis Stix 10

119TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x100.11; John P. Everett to William H. Jacob 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob & Skinner Realty Company to John P. Everett 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 27.8 ft n of 104th St, 54.2x100; Byrdie M. Spencer to John Schreyer, ex property and 1

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x75; John F. Kohler to Francis B. Hoffman 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 720; Mina Dalker to George Dalker 1

146TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to Philippina Asmus 5,500

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 160th St, 25x80; Carl Huester and wife to Carl Martin 5,500

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 142d St, 25x80; Augustus Gareiss and wife to Adam H. Gareiss 18,000

ELTON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 155th St, 50x100; Rosie B. Seabold to Henry Schrader, ½ part 10

MOTT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 50x98; James T. Barry and wife to David Hermann 32,000

HOE AV, e s, 154.2 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Charles B. Perry and another, trustees of Mary P. Tucker, to Charles Brogan 1,050

ELIZABETH ST, n e s, Lots 209 to 211, map of farm of Charles Derrian; Marie L. Hollerith to Jacob Pritz 1,850

RYER AV, s e s, Lot 57, map of Prospect Hill estate, 24th Ward; John S. Cogan and wife to Arthur H. Dundon 1,200

CENTRE OF LANE, from Albany Post Road to Hudson River Railroad station, adjoining lands of Mrs. Petrullo, containing three acres; Elizabeth J. Wellwood and husband to George Lynn 1,500

DEY ST, 79; Albert N. Brown and wife to George W. Stubbs 1

HOWARD ST, 119, 121, 123, and 135 Elm St; the executrix of John Rodman to John G. Norris, ½ part 1

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Robert W. Rodman to same, ½ part 1

ROEBLING ST, e s, 100 ft s of Grand St, 25x100; Mendel Levin to Sarah L. Berman 1

WEST ST, 142, 143, and 144; also 214 and 216 Washington St; Appleton L. Clark, referee, to Albert Joske 76,000

LEWIS ST, 84½; Ernestine and Samuel Hoffmann to Pauline Bennet 1

BLEECKER ST, n e corner of Wooster St, 75x50x15x25x60 to Bleecker St, 25; Samuel C. Boehm to John Kehoe 1

DOWNING ST, s s, 182 ft w of Bedford St, 32.6x82.3x91.1; Ida and Jacob Miller to Annie M. Keenan.. 46,000

11TH ST, s s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94; Bertha Solomon to David Solomon 1

34TH ST, 316 to 320 East; Frances W. Perkins to Bernhardt Blumenthal 51,500

31ST ST, 337 East; B. Galewski and others to John M. Baldwin 1

19TH ST, 40 West; Louis B. Binsse and wife to Gibson Putzel 62,500

SAME PROPERTY; Mary D. Binsse and others, individual and executors of Louis B. Binsse, to same 57,500

INTERIOR LOT, 191.8 ft e of 2d Av, at centre line of block between 122d and 123d Sts, 20x..; Cornelia B. Drew to Julius Mack 275

INTERIOR LOT, begins at point 122.3 ft s of 10th St x100 ft w of 1st Av, 15.7; Jennie C. Bowdish to Jacob Breitmeier and wife 450

49TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x105; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer. 1

82D ST, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9 x102.2; William H. Ricketts, referee, to Johanna and Jacob Ritter 10,000

6TH AV, 994 and 996; Henry Heid and wife to Thomas P. Sheridan.. 1

74TH ST, 99.8 ft w of Park Av, 0.4¼x102.2; Adolf Kuttroff and wife to Jessie B. Seale 283

71ST ST, 308 and 310 West; John Kehoe and wife to Samuel C. Boehm. 1

44TH ST, 532 to 536 West; Daniel H. O. Dwyer, executor, &c., of George P. O'Neil to Peter J. Steiner 22,500

49TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Benedict A. Klein 1

83D ST, n s, 173 ft w of Avenue B, 25x102.2; Katie Lasher to Lena Frank 23,000

34TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; the executors of William Watson to Eliza G. Watson. 75,500

3D AV, e s, 79.6 ft s of 31st St, 19.3 x100; Esther J. Levy to Samuel Louis 1

35TH ST, 154 and 156 West; Minnie D. Gescheidt to Henry E. Jones.. 1

26TH ST, 312 East; Sarah E. Sampson to Mary J. Sampson and others, one-third part 5,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 26th St, Brunswick Hotel and out-of-town property; M. Britton Sayre and wife to William R. Strong and others 1

81ST ST, 176 to 180 West; Mina Dalker to George Dalker 1

69TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5; Henry E. Jones to George Beck 1

SAME PROPERTY; George Beck to John Boyle 24,400

53D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 189 x100.5; William Sommer and wife to John W. Schneeweiss 13,875

Recorded Leases.

BRADY, James B., to Louis Wolf; store 69 Forsyth St, 5 years. $720

FISCHER, Mary, to Diedrich Bohling; 960 3d Av, 5 1-12 years. 1,800

KEIRNS, John, to George F. Mueller; 145 East 120th St, store, 3 years. 300

KERVAN, Charles, to James E. Fitzgerald; 1,465 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 600, 840

PLUMMER, Emily M., to Frances Patterson; 39 West 49th St, 4 5-12 years 3,800

OTTERSTEDT, John, to John Oed; 108 3d Av, 5 years. 3,000

WRIGHT, Harriet L., to Frances Patterson; 41 West 49th St, 5 years. 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BROGAN, Charles, and wife to J. S. Timpson; e s of Hoe Av, 154.2 ft s of Home St, 5 years $4,000

BECK, George, to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 69th St, 131.6 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 2,000

BRUDENBACH, Michael J., and wife to the John Eichler Brewing Company; Tremont Av, s e corner of Boston Road; 5 years 4,000

BECK, George, to Perry Belmont; s s of 69th St, 131.6 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years 18,000

BLUMENTHAL, Bernhardt, to F. W. Perkins; 316 to 320 East 34th St, 1 year 8,000

BALDWIN, John M., to Bernard Galewski and another; n s of 31st St, 190 ft w of 1st Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years 1,000

CHARLTON, Thomas, and wife to Leon Levy and another; s s of 149th St, 192.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, (two mortgages,) 1 and 5 years ... 14,000

DAAB, Georgina, and another to Emma Bode; w s of 3d Av, 123 ft n of 166th St, demand. 2,500

DIEHL, Balthaser, and another to Catharine Casey; e s of Goerck St, 75 ft s of Houston St, instalments 2,900

SAME to Stella Blum; same property, 1 year 18,500

DICKINSON, Charles, to Daisie I. Polhemus; n s of Van Courtlandt Av, adjoining estate of John Dickinson, Twenty-fourth Ward, 2 years 10,000

FRIED, Lena, to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 78th St, 88.7 ft w of 2d Av, and other property, 1 year 4,000

FAHYS, Joseph, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 54 Maiden Lane and 29 and 31 Liberty St, 5 years. 250,000

FISHER, Philip, and wife to the Grand Lodge of the United Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel; 1st Av, s e corner of 87th St, 3 years 17,000

GAREISS, Adam H., to Augustus Gareiss; w s of Willis Av, 25 ft s of 142d St, 5 years. 2,000

SAME to Harlem Savings Bank; same property, 1 year. 9,000

GRINBERG, Chaun, and wife to Joseph Levin; 362 Madison St, 3 years. 1,290

HERMANN, David, to James T. Barry; w s of Mott Av, 50 ft s of 150th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years. 3,000

HERBST, Joseph, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 126th St, 126 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 8,500

JOSKE, Albert, to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 143 and 144 West St and 214 and 216 Washington St, and other property, 3 years. 150,000

JENKINS, Ida L., and another to Edward Jenkins; 35 Morningside Av East, demand. 2,300

KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Franz Rust; s s of 49th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 14,000

KEHOE, John, and wife to A. A. Asher; 310 West 71st St, demand. 3,000

SAME to same; 308 West 71st St, demand 3,000

KEHOE, John, to Samuel C. Boehm; n e corner of Bleecker and Wooster Sts, 1 year. 25,450

LENAHAN, James, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of 10th Av and 147th St, 1 year. 1,000

LEVY, George W., to Heilner & Wolf; e s of Bowery, 27 ft s of 13th St, 1 year. 50,000

LESTER, Willard, as executor to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 5th Av and 26th St, 5 years. 200,000

MAUSON, Cecelia, to Frederick Hollender and another; s s of 39th St, 150 ft w of 9th Av, demand. 3,000

McCOMB, William J., and wife to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; w s of Anthony Av, 494.5 ft n of Southern Boulevard, installments. 500

NEVINS, Cornelia, and others to Esther E. Sparks; 17 West 12th St, 1 year 4,500

NORRIS, John G., to E. R. Voorhees, individually and as executrix of Howard; n e corner of Elm St, 1 year. 28,000

O'BYRNE, William F. C., and another to Hannah Lambert; n s of Houston St, between Avs B and C, 2 years. 2,000

PRITZ, Jacob, to Marie L. Hollerith; n s of Elizabeth St, Lots 209 and 210, map of Charles Berrian, 3 years 1,000

RYER, Minerva, and another to Bella Hauser; n s of 132d St, 153.9 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years. 2,000

RAABE, Frederica, and another to W. S. Jarvis; n s of 64th St, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years. 3,000

SEALE, Jessie B., and another to E. E. Murphy, as executor; s s of 74th St, 280 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years. 25,000

SPENCER, Byrdie M., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; s e corner of 5th Av and 118th St, 1 year. 25,000

SHORTLAND, Thomas S., and wife to Frances C. Shortland and another, executors; 103 Front St, 1 year. 23,000

SCHNEEWEISS, John W., to William Sommers; s s of 53d St, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years. 4,375

STEINER, Peter J., and wife to C. D. Wood and others; 532 to 536 West 44th St, demand. 21,000

SAMPSON, Mary J., and another to Sarah E. Sampson; 312 East 26th St, 3 years. 5,000

TUBBS, George W., to A. N. Brown; s s of Dey St, No. 79, 2 years. 20,000

YOUNG, Morris, and wife to Isaac Hirsch, 1,533 Madison Av, 1 year. 4,000

ZEIMER, Emma, to The Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Free Sons of Israel; s w corner of Lexington Av and 65th St, 3 years. 15,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Adolf, and another to Abraham Goldsmith. $5,000

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTCHESTER County to Mary C. D. Starr... 5,000

CLARK, William I., executor, to Edward S. Bulkley and another, (two assignments) 2

DOELGER, Peter, to F. J. Eble... 3,500

GAYLOR, Clarence W., to William H. Payne 2,425

HEGEMAN, William, and another, executors, to Annie E. Bayliss... 2,500

JENKINS, Edward, to A. E. Willard. 1

LEVIN, Joseph, to John C. Orr... 1,200

LOHMAN, John D., and others, executors, to Carl Fischer. 7,500

NEW-YORK SECURITY AND Trust Company, trustee, to Augustus Cluson and another. 375

PERKINS, Frances W., to F. M. Stein 1

PELL, George W., to A. D. Pell... 1

RUNK, Elizabeth P., to H. E. Page. 4,000

SLADE, George P., guardian, to Georgia V. Walker and another.. 20,000

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Sarah W. Vail. 2,000

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS and Surgeons of the City of New-York to the trustees of Columbia College, City of New-York. 1

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURance Society of the United States to the United States Trust Company of New-York, (four assignments). 100,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the National Savings Bank and others, (four assignments). 36,500

WATSON, Robert C., and others, executors, to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. 135,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the Country Clerk's Office.

136TH ST, 551 to 559 East; John Hartmayer against Jacob Rieser, owner and contractor. $246

CLINTON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 50x100; Miller & Hanson against Otto and Katharine Metz, owners; Otto Metz, contractor..... 71

BROOK AV, w s, 50.3 ft s of 163d St, 50 ft front; Manchester & Hookey against John Kirk, owner; Peter Behrens, contractor 492

179TH ST and Washington Av, s w corner; E. W. Mull against Charles W. Combes, owner; Albert Clough, contractor 297

SAME PROPERTY; James Finn and others against Charles W. Combes, owner; Albert Clough, contractor; E. W. Mull, sub-contractor..... 187

Lis Pendens.

LUDLOW ST, 24; Karl M. Wallach against John J. McAdam and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 1

3D AV, e s, 21 ft n of 20th St, 21 ft front; Ellen Dalton against James Beirne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 1

85TH ST, 228 and 230 East; Marion Hart against Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.) 1

DOWNING ST, 31; Austin Kimball, executor, against James P. Powers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 1

121ST ST, 142 West; Emanuel Hoffman & Son against Charles E. Fromer, (notice of attachment.) 1

DELANCEY ST, 306; Michael Fay against Adolph Gross, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 1

LORILLARD ST, 44; Anna Burrowes against Henry C. Thompson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 1

71ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8 ft front; Carrie L. Wade against Emeline E. W. Loss and others, (partition.) 1

CLINTON ST, 19; Carl Ensmenger and others against Philip Ensmenger and others, (partition.) 1

HOFFMAN ST, Lot A K, map of Cedar Hill plot, Twenty-fourth Ward; Herman Mundheim against Robert Jeffcott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 1

The Value in Cash of a Caul.

From The Westminster Gazette.

What is the cash value of a caul? That to be born with a caul is a good omen—more particularly as a preservative against drowning—is a very old superstition. But a workingman, who made an application to one of the magistrates yesterday, wanted something more solid. The doctor who assisted at the birth of the child had retained possession of the treasure, and the canny father wanted to know if he could not claim on account of it. "He produced an advertisement," we read, "showing that such a thing was worth £2 or £3." The magistrate sagely replied that, "though it might be advertised for that sum, he did not suppose anybody would give it." If he remembered his Dickens, he might have fortified his judgment by the case of David Copperfield, who was born with a caul, which was advertised for sale in the newspapers at the low price of 15 guineas, but was ultimately disposed of in a half-crown raffle, being won by an old lady with a hand basket: "It is a fact which will long be remembered as remarkable down there, that she was never drowned, but died triumphantly in bed, at ninety-two."

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
CHOICE LOTS AT PALISADES PARK.
By order of A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee.
AUCTION SALE TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895,
At 1 o'clock sharp, rain or shine, at the
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOM,
59 Liberty Street, New-York.
GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
About 500 Most Beautiful Lots Near the Depot in the Improved Part of PALISADES PARK, N. J.
To be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. These lots are in the midst of fine dwellings and grassy lawns, free from stone and ready to build upon at once. Hitherto reserved for greater prices when the Hudson River Bridge comes, they must now be sacrificed for the benefit of creditors. Those who visit the property in advance of the sale (any day) will realize the advantages this sale affords to investors and home-seekers. Write for map containing full information and free passes to visit Palisades Park, N. J. Address
A. FRED. SILVERSTONE, Assignee,
14 Chambers St., New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, THURSDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and auction room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
By Order of Trustee,
203, 207, 209, AND 213 WEST 81ST ST.,
5-story and basement redstone apartment houses, 37.6x90x102.2 each; fully rented; in perfect order, and containing all modern improvements.
J. HAMILTON HUNT, Esq., Agent, 211 Grand Boulevard.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 78 Liberty St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Stores to Let

Opposite Gansevoort St. Market,
Running through to Little West 12th St.
25 feet front, 200 feet deep, or divided to suit tenant.
APPLY TO JANITOR,
17 BLOOMFIELD,
80 LITTLE WEST 12th ST.,
or
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
120 BROADWAY.

A FEW CHOICE OFFICES TO RENT, AT prices to suit times, in new office building, Traders' Exchange, 80 and 82 Pine St., close to "L" road and ferries; buildings new and thoroughly modern; steel frame, mosaic halls, marble stairs, hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, rapid elevator, electric light, steam heat, janitor's service, all included; no extras and no dark rooms. Inquire of Janitor, or of ELMER S. SMITH, Agent, 136 Liberty St., New-York.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR SUMMER.—Handsome apartment; seven rooms and bath; close to Broadway; rooms all outside. Call, before 2, or address E. P. C., 260 West 57th St.

THE TRIAL OF DR. WHITEHEAD

Defense Says It Will Call Frank Moss and, if Necessary, Recorder Goff and Dr. Parkhurst.

The trial of Dr. J. Newton Whitehead for criminal malpractice, which was begun before Judge Allison, in the Court of General Sessions, Tuesday, may prove of great interest if the expressed intentions of the defense are carried out. The charge against the doctor is made by Agnes Berthold, and the contention of the defense is that this charge would not have been made, but for the animosity of the police, which the doctor gained by his testimony before the Lexow committee.

William F. Howe, who is associated with Charles W. Brooke for the defense, said yesterday that Frank Moss, the counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, would be one of the witnesses, and if it was thought necessary Recorder Goff and Dr. Parkhurst would also be called.

In Dr. Whitehead's testimony before the Lexow committee he charged Sergt. William O'Toole and Detective Sergeant Frink with extorting money from him while he was under arrest. On his testimony these officers were indicted, but the indictments were subsequently dismissed. Miss Berthold

HOME FOR AGED HEBREWS

The Mayor Lays the Cornerstone of the New Building.

PRAISE FOR THE WORTHY CHARITY

Addresses by President Bernheim, Mayor Strong, Commissioner Faure, Isidor Straus, and Others—Reception at the Home.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews was commemorated by the placing of the cornerstone of the new building yesterday afternoon. The new structure will adjoin the present home, in West One Hundred and Sixth Street, and when completed will have a capacity for more than 300 inmates.

A large platform had been erected for the exercises yesterday, and the Stars and Stripes furnished the decorations. The ceremonies were conducted in the presence of a large assemblage, which filled every available space on the grounds, platform, and street.

The exercises were opened at 3:30 with a musical selection by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band, the officers and speakers marching meantime to the stand. On the stand were seated Mayor Strong, Lewis May, Charles L. Bernheim, President of the Home Society; Mrs. J. Scholle, Vice President; the Rev. Dr. Gotthell, the Rev. Dr. Kohler, Commissioner of Charities and Correction John P. Faure, and ex-Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean.

The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Gotthell, who asked the blessing of God on this worthy institution, and gave thanks for the prosperity showered upon the home in the past. He closed the prayer asking a blessing upon the Chief Magistrate of this city, and upon all citizens in their works of goodness and in behalf of humanity.

Charles L. Bernheim gave a sketch of the history of the home. He said, in part:

"This society, now the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the first and largest asylum in the United States caring for the old and indigent who follow the Mosaic creed, was an offshoot of the B'nai Jeshurun Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Organization, established about forty-four years ago. It prospered under the administration of women members, and finally opened a female school of industry, a dispensary, and tenement-house system of relief, and, at the instigation of Mrs. Hannah Leo, its President, started a Shelter for the Aged on May 20, 1870, at 215 West Seventeenth Street, a small, unpretentious house in which four inmates were accommodated at first. The number rapidly increased.

"The home soon became very popular, and, being encouraged by their efforts, a larger and more commodious edifice was secured at 328 West Thirty-second Street, a brownstone four-story English basement house. There the number of its inmates was rapidly augmented, and it was found necessary to secure the larger quarters on the northwest corner of Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. But the number of inmates having again filled up every available room, a move was made to the old Astor Mansion, Eighty-seventh Street and Avenue A, a frame structure almost facing the East River. Finally, the latter domicile becoming overcrowded, lots were purchased on West One Hundred and Fifth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, extending through to One Hundred and Sixth Street, where the present structure was dedicated March 23, 1883.

"The work of this great charity has kept pace with the increase of population. Buildings have been added from time to time, and as meet the pressing and urgent demand for more space additional ground was purchased and the structure will be so extended as to give place for an additional 100 people.

"Men and women of all climes and nationalities have been admitted from time to time, some of them having been reared in affluence and wealth, while others have filled more humble stations in life.

"Nearly every trade and profession has had its representative during the twenty-five years' existence of this charity, which admits none under sixty years of age. Ample hospital wards are provided for those who are physically in need of treatment.

"The new structure will cost, when completed, in the neighborhood of $60,000. It will have a frontage of 165 feet on One Hundred and Sixth Street, and is to be constructed on the most modern and approved plans."

After Mr. Bernheim's address, the choir of the Temple Emanu-El gave Sulzer's "Psalm CXL," in which the Rev. Joseph Sparger sang the solo numbers.

The President then introduced Mayor Strong, to whom was given a vociferous greeting. Before proceeding with the laying of the cornerstone, Mayor Strong said that this was the first cornerstone laying at which he had ever officiated, and he felt especially delighted that his first experience should be at this magnificent institution. The Mayor surprised the audience by his knowledge of the history of the home, and explained it by saying that he had watched its growth with particular interest.

"The real promoters and sustainers of our genuine humane institutions," the Mayor continued, "are the women. They not only call into life all of our worthy charities, but they operate and sustain most of them. To them do we owe the many superb philanthropic institutions now being carried on in this beloved land and in our glorious city.

"It affords me untold pleasure to participate in this glorious work of yours, and I am proud to be in the midst of so many of my old business friends who are interested in this noble institution, and who knew me long before I was elected to the office of Chief Magistrate of this beautiful city. I am indeed gratified to take part in these ceremonies, not only as the Mayor of New-York, but as a friend of the members of the association and of the institution as well. God bless the ladies who founded this excellent home, and God give it a long-continued existence in its present noble sphere."

The Mayor's remarks were followed by three hearty cheers for his Honor, and while the band played "Hail to the Chief" the spread banner over the copper box in its place in the cornerstone of the new Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews.

The box contains a copy of The New-York Times of yesterday and a copy of The New-York Times of Sunday, May 5, 1895, containing an illustrated article reviewing the home from its beginning to the present. Also some other newspapers, the constitution and by-laws of the association, the rules and regulations, election notices, copies of the President's address, the prayers of the Rev. Drs. Gotthell and Kohler, the address of the old inmate of the home, Kobenus Reinart, and a cent coined in the United States Mint this year.

After some national melodies, Commissioner of Charities and Correction John P. Faure delivered the address of the day.

"I can assure you," he said, "that I take great pleasure in saying that this noble institution has won the admiration of the entire community and of myself in particular. Mark the growth of this section since you first began this home. Following in your footsteps, there are now located hereabouts numerous excellent charities. This home is a monument to the good women and the men who helped them found it, and who still maintain it.

"My selection as speaker I owe undoubtedly to my connection with the St. John's Guild. That institution cares for the helpless babes, and I am to speak for both the helpless infant and the needy aged. In helping the babes, we are in a large measure helping ourselves, for the child of today will in the future help those of us who are in need and take our places in the body politic.

"But what a noble sentiment it was to care for the aged, whose future would be dark, indeed, but for such institutions as this. I would be happy beyond expression if I knew that all of the aged indigent of our city were provided for as kindly as these wards of yours. In the maintenance of this excellent institution you are honoring not only your co-religionists of this city, but our city and country as well. I bespeak for your home a long and prosperous career."

The President next introduced Isidor Straus, to whom was also given a cordial reception. Mr. Straus said:

"On behalf of the Montefiore Home and the Educational Alliance, of which societies I have the honor to be President, I present a floral tribute as a token of our esteem and well wishes for your model home. It is gratifying to know that success has crowned your worthy efforts. This is due almost entirely to the noble heartedness of our women. They are the ones who have won for our beloved city the proud title of 'the City of Charities.'

"To provide for the aged and decrepit is evidence of the kindliest feeling and sentiment in humanity. It is claimed that we live in a degenerate age, but I dispute this. Never in the history of the world were so many noble institutions supported by private purses, and never was there as much good done as during the present era. The love of fellow man is growing, and mankind is growing better. We have discovered the key to true happiness, which is: 'The way to be happy is to make others happy.'"

Mr. Straus's remarks called forth much applause.

Other addresses were delivered by Albert F. Hockstadter, President of the Hebrew Free School Society, and Kobenus Reinart, an inmate of the home. Mr. Reinart is seventy-eight years old, and expressed the thanks of the inmates to the association, and to Mr. and Mrs. M. Helm, the Superintendent and matron of the institution, for the kindly treatment accorded them. Mr. Reinart spoke in German, and his well chosen words made a lasting impression on the audience.

After the anthem sung by the choir, the solo parts of which were charmingly given by Miss Josie S. Jacoby, soprano, and the Rev. Mr. Sparger, baritone, the Rev. Dr. Kohler closed the exercises with a benediction. Dr. Kohler's pertinent and well-spoken sentiments made the auditors lose sight of the fact that it was a benediction at various times, and he was compelled to stop frequently on account of the applause.

Among the audience were Hyman Blum, V. Henry Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Coblenz, Dr. and Mrs. S. N. Leo, James A. Hoffmann, Henry Gitterman, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, L. Albert Englehart, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Register Ferdinand Levy, Dr. Morris Loeb, Henry Rice, Emanuel Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, Morris Tuska, Henry Rosenblatt, Mrs. A. Besthoff, Henry S. Allen, Simon Herman, Lehman Israels, Isaac Bierman, Jacob H. Schiff, Marcus Goldman, I. H. Goldsmith, Jacob L. Cohn, Mrs. P. J. Cowen, Mrs. Clara Jacobs, Mrs. Henry Gitterman, Mrs. L. Kohns, Mrs. S. Herman, Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, Mrs. L. Zechendorf, Mrs. Leonard Friedman, Mrs. Frank Rothschild, Mrs. P. Banner, Mrs. Charles Minzesheimer, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Henry Sidenberg, Mrs. G. A. Goldsmith, Mrs. I. Albert Englehart, Mrs. W. Caspary, Mrs. Marcus Goldman, Mrs. Ignatz Boskowitz, Mrs. Joel E. Hyams, Mrs. Gustav Blumenthal, Mrs. Abraham Cohen, and Meyer Lehman.

After the ceremonies followed a reception in the home, where the officers and Directors entertained the guests and where refreshments were served.

New Building of Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews.
The cornerstone of the structure was laid yester day by Mayor William L. Strong.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A Week More of Mansfield.—The production of Herbert and Puerner's operatic burlesque "Thrilby" at the Garrick Theatre has been postponed until June 3, in order to satisfy the many requests that have been made for another week of Mr. Mansfield's admirable performances in his repertory. The Garrick has bounded into popular favor rapidly, and the large audiences drawn nightly by Mr. Mansfield are evidence of the esteem in which the actor is held by the more intelligent playgoers of this city. The programme for next week, which will positively be the last of the regular season, will consist of "Beau Brummell," "Prince Karl," "Arms and the Man," and "A Parisian Romance." Ex-President Harrison and a party of friends will occupy two boxes at the Garrick to-night.

—Judgment Against Manager Rice.—Bertha Fisch, known on the stage as Mlle. Berte, secured a judgment in justice yesterday for $382 against Manager E. E. Rice. Miss Fisch, who was leading woman of the "Pearl of Pekin" company for several years, brought suit against Mr. Rice to recover $300, money loaned him in 1890. On the first trial of the case in February, 1894, judgment was given Miss Fisch, but Mr. Rice appealed. He was arrested on complaint of Edwin A. Prate, Miss Fisch's lawyer, under the Massachusetts debt law, in November, 1893, and at that time gave a bond as security for any judgment that might be rendered in the case.

—Last of "A Gaiety Girl."—The presentation of "A Gaiety Girl" at Daly's Theatre will continue through next week only. After June 1 the theatre will be closed for the season, and during the Summer the auditorium will be renovated and freshened up. The preliminary season will open next August, with a production yet to be announced, and early in October Mr. Daly will produce the fairy operetta, from the German, called "Hansel and Gretel," for which Anton Seidl has been engaged as musical director.

—One Week More of Christopher.—The present has been announced as the last week of "Little Christopher," but the improvement of business at Palmer's, as at the other theatres, caused by the cool weather, has induced Manager Palmer to extend the season for another week. No arrangement has been made for anything to follow "Little Christopher," as "The Mimic World" will go to the Casino, and Palmer's will probably remain closed during the Summer months.

—Composer Zeller Coming.—Manager Michael Heumann of Terrace Garden received a cablegram yesterday from Carl Zeller, the composer of the clever opera, "Der Obersteiger," thanking him for the production and expressing his delight at the success which his work has achieved. Herr Zeller will arrive here in a few weeks and be present at Terrace Garden to conduct the grand revival of "Der Vogelhaendler," which, to the English speaking people is better known as "The Tyrolean."

—Opera and Ballet.—The programme offered by the Parry-Van den Berg Opera Company at the Grand Opera House this evening is an exceedingly interesting one. It is a double bill, comprising Mascagni's popular opera "Cavalleria Rusticana" and the ballet of "Coppelia," in which Mlle. Giuri, the première danseuse, will play the principal rôle.

—New Stars at Proctor's.—Hill and Hull, the eccentric comedians, will be at Proctor's next week, with the Sisters Don, English trio, Dan Collyer and Mack, comedians; Frank Oakes Rose and his "Tro' London with Dickens," illustrated; Raymon Moore, the balladist; the four Richards, acrobats; Prince Flatow, and Campbell and Beard.

—Empire Theatre.—But four more performances of "Sowing the Wind" will be given at the Empire Theatre, and the regular stock season at this house will close on Saturday night. The company will then enjoy its first vacation since its organization.

—Academy of Music.—The season at the Academy will close June 1, so that but one week remains, after the present, of the run of "The Fatal Card." Over 150 performances of the melodrama will have been given in New-York when the season closes.

—American Theatre.—Chauncey Olcott will play his last engagement in New-York this season at the American Theatre next week, presenting "The Irish Artist."

Around the World in Ninety Days.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Col. and Mrs. John Bradbury of Los Angeles, Cal., left Saturday for Honolulu. This will be their first stopping place on a trip around the world, which must be made in ninety days—ten more than Phineas Fogg, Jules Verne's hero, had at his disposal. It is said the trip is the result of a bet made by the amiable young millionaire with some of his friends that he and his wife and sisters can make the trip via the Suez Canal in the time mentioned. The reasons for the ninety-day trip are said to be two: One, that as executor of the Bradbury estate, one of the richest in the West, Col. Bradbury cannot be out of the State over ninety days without forfeiting his position, and the second is that he has made bets amounting to upward of $15,000 with members of the California Club in Los Angeles that he will succeed.

MARK TWAIN IN THE PLAYHOUSE

He Attends the Performance of "Pudd'n Head Wilson," and Describes the Peculiarities of the Twins.

It was Mark Twain night at the Herald Square Theatre last evening, and Samuel Clemens sat in a box and witnessed the performance of the play which Frank Mayo has made out of his story of "Pudd'n Head Wilson."

The fact that the humorist was to be present and would probably address the audience was known in advance, and the result was that the auditorium was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Mayo and his company never acted with more spirit, and the performance was one of the best ever given of the play.

After the third act there were loud cries for "Twain!" and the humorist finally arose in his box and bowed to the audience. "Speech! speech!" was shouted on all sides, and Mr. Clemens, responding to the call, made quite a long address. After complimenting Mr. Mayo on his work as a dramatist and an actor, he turned his attention to the "twins," and minutely analyzed their characters. He said:

"I am gratified to see that Mr. Mayo has been able to manage those difficult twins. I tried, but in my hands they failed. Year before last there was an Italian freak on exhibition in Philadelphia, who was an exaggeration of the Siamese Twins. This freak had one body, one pair of legs, two heads, and four arms. I thought he would be useful in a book, so I put him in. And then the trouble began. I called these consolidated twins Angelo and Luigi, and I tried to make them nice and agreeable, but it was not possible. They would not do anything my way, but only their own. They were wholly unmanageable, and not a day went by that they didn't develop some new kind of devilishness—particularly Luigi.

"Angelo was of a religious turn of mind, and was monotonously honest and honorable and upright, and tediously proper; whereas Luigui had no principles, no morals, no religion—a perfect blatherskite, and an inextricable tangle, theologically—infidel, atheist, and agnostic all mixed together. He was of a malicious disposition, and liked to eat things which disagreed with his brother. They were so strangely organized that what one of them ate or drank had no effect upon himself, but only nourished or damaged the other one. Luigi was hearty and robust, because Angelo ate the best and most wholesome food he could find for him; but Angelo was himself delicate and sickly because every day Luigi filled him up with mince pies and salt junk, just because he knew he couldn't digest them.

"Luigi was very dissipated, but it didn't show on him, but only on his brother. His brother was a strict and conscientious teetotaler, but he was drunk most of the time on account of Luigi's habits. Angelo was President of the Prohibition Society, but they had to turn him out, because every time he appeared at the head of the procession on parade he was a scandalous spectacle to look at. On the other hand, Angelo was a trouble to Luigi, the infidel, because he was always changing his religion, trying to find the best one, and he always preferred sects that believed in baptism by immersion, and this was a constant peril and discomfort to Luigi, who couldn't stand water outside or in; and so every time Angelo got baptized Luigi got drowned and had to be pumped out and resuscitated.

"Luigi was irascible, yet was never willing to stand by the consequences of his acts. He was always kicking somebody and then laying it on Angelo. And when the kicked person kicked back, Luigi would say, 'What are you kicking me for? I haven't done anything to you.' Then the man would be sorry, and say, 'Well, I didn't mean any harm, I thought it was you; but, you see, you people have only one body between you, and I can't tell which of you I'm kicking. I don't know how to discriminate, and it's not well to be unfair, and so there is no way for me to do but to kick one of you and apologize to the other.'

"They were a troublesome pair in every way. If they did any work for you, they charged for two; but at the boarding house they ate and slept for two and only paid for one. In the trains they wouldn't pay for two, because they only occupied one seat. The same at the theatre. Luigi bought one ticket and deadheaded Angelo in. They couldn't put Angelo out because they couldn't put the deadhead out without putting in the twin that had paid, and scooping in a suit for damages.

"Luigi grew steadily more and more wicked, and I saw by and by that the way he was going on he was certain to land in the eternal tropics, and at bottom I was glad of it; but I knew he would necessarily take his righteous brother down there with him, and that would not be fair. I did not object to it, but I didn't want to be responsible for it. I was in such a hobble that there was only one way out. To save the righteous brother I had to pull the consolidated twins apart and make two separate and distinct twins of them. Well, as soon as I did that, they lost all their energy and took no further interest in life. They were wholly futile and useless in the book, they became mere shadows, and so they remain. Mr. Mayo manages them, but if he had taken a chance at them before I pulled them apart, and tamed them, he would have found out early that if he put them in his play they would take full possession and there wouldn't be any room in it for Pudd'n Head Wilson or anybody else.

"I have taken four days to prepare these statistics, and as far as they go you can depend upon their being strictly true. I have not included all the twins, for the twins but just barely enough of it for business purposes, for my motto is—and Pudd'n Head Wilson can adopt it if he wants to—my motto is, 'Truth is the most valuable thing we have; let us economize it.'"

Mr. Clemens's address was received with shouts of laughter and applause.

In response to loud calls Frank Mayo then appeared on the stage. He said that Mr. Clemens had left him nothing to say about the twins, but he desired publicly to thank the management of the theatre for the admirable production they had given the piece, to which much of its popular success was due. Mr. Mayo bowed himself into the wings, followed by an outburst of hearty applause.

TIME TO PROVE SHE WAS MRS. PAGE

A Woman Claims a Share of James W. Page's $30,000 Estate.

Public Administrator William B. Davenport appeared in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning and asked Surrogate Abbott to pass upon his accounts as administrator of the estate of the late James W. Page.

Ex-Surrogate Ransom asked for time to obtain evidence upon which he hopes to prove the claim of the woman who says she is the lawful widow of Mr. Page, who died at White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 29, 1893. The estate was worth $30,000, and there was no will.

The ex-Surrogate, speaking for his client, who was Emma J. Hudson of Brooklyn, said that Mr. Page eloped with her, coming from his home in Rutland, Vt., to meet her. It is alleged that there was a marriage ceremony at 1 A. M., and that the woman returned home, Mr. Page going back to Rutland. Mrs. Page, or Miss Hudson, cannot remember the name of the Justice who married her, and has no copy of the marriage certificate. She had the original, she states, but, afraid that her father might see it, gave it to Mr. Page. Surrogate Abbott granted the request for more time.

Mr. Page left a brother, Charles A. Page of Beverly, Mass.; a sister, Sarah A. V. Leach of Lawrence, Mass., and two nieces, Mary F. Davee of Charlestown, Mass., and Ada Reaney of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Mr. Page once owned the famous trotting horse Rarus.

Silver Refining in San Francisco.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Nearly all the smelters and silver mills of Colorado, Utah, and New-Mexico are sending their bullion to China and Japan by the way of San Francisco, whereas formerly it went by way of New-York and London, thence to the far East through the Suez Canal. The bullion is now refined in San Francisco, and has added materially to the business of the refining and reduction works of that city within the past few months. All the bullion from the Tacoma and Everett smelters, as well as the gold from the mills and mines of Alaska and the entire Pacific Northwest, find ready market in San Francisco. The reduction works that began there several years ago in a small way have gradually grown and expanded until they have assumed great magnitude, and their business is practically without limit. At present China and Japan are consuming the greater portion of the silver.

New-Hampshire's Independence Day.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

New-Hampshire declared its independence of Great Britain nineteen days before it was declared by the Congress at Philadelphia. It was on the 15th day of June, 1776, that a joint committee of the Council and Assembly reported a declaration of independence which was received and adopted by a unanimous vote, notwithstanding on the 5th of the previous January, in their form of government, they had solemnly protested that they had not contemplated independency of the Crown, and protests were numerous and vigorous against the adoption of any form of government, lest it should be construed as having a tendency in that direction.

THINK ROBINSON A THIEF

He Was a Collector for Tillottson & Sons —Alleged that He Got About $10,000 Dishonestly.

William P. Robinson, collector for Tillottson & Sons, New-York and London, literary purveyors, was remanded by Justice Voorhis, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on the charge of robbing that firm during the past year.

Robinson was transferred from the firm's London office to this city a little over four years ago. He was a collector on commission for the firm, which buys and sells stories for magazines and publishers. Irregularities in Robinson's accounts were discovered a month ago, when the firm sent out statements of accounts due from its creditors. Several of the patrons reported that they had paid Robinson. Among them was Walter L. Thompson, lawyer, of 245 Broadway, who had paid Robinson, on behalf of his clients, $1,300. It is said that the amount of Robinson's stealing will reach $10,000.

According to the detective, Robinson has made a full written confession. He said he stole because commissions were slow, and that he could not possibly get along on what he was receiving. Robinson pleaded for time to make up his defalcation.

The New-York firm, which has its offices in the Temple Court Building, Nassau and Beekman Streets, consulted with Manager Brumlow of the London office, but nothing was done until Tuesday, when it was learned that Robinson intended to leave town for Chicago.

Detective Sergeant McCloskey, acting in Inspector McLaughlin's place, detailed two men on the case, advising caution on account of Robinson's threat to kill himself rather than be arrested.

Detective Titus, when he reached Robinson's home, at 74 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, said he was a lawyer sent to consult with Robinson. He allayed his suspicions by asking him to go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the members of the firm had met to settle up his difficulties. The men were met outside by Detective Kranch. Robinson was told that he was under arrest. He bitterly upbraided his captors, and said that he would commit suicide the first chance he got.

Robinson is suffering from locomotor ataxia. He walks with difficulty. He was closely watched in his cell at Police Headquarters. Robinson is married.

He got very sick, and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning an ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. The lesson prescribed for him.

The prisoner asked yesterday to be committed to the Tombs, where he could get medical aid. His request was granted. Bail was fixed at $3,000.

LAST TRIBUTE TO GEN. COGSWELL

Large Congressional Delegation to Funeral at Salem—Gov. Greenhalge to the Legislature and Mrs. Cogswell.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—After a short service at Congressman William Cogswell's late residence to-morrow afternoon, at which the Rev. Mr. Bagby will officiate, the body will be taken to a special car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and sent to Salem, Mass.

With the funeral party will be Senators Hoar, Lodge, Proctor, Hansbrough, Gorman, Frye, Hill, Hawley, and Voornees, and Representatives Walker, Henderson, Sayers, Dalzell, Catchings, Draper, Dingley, Grout, Bingham, Marsh, Updegraff, Livingston, Richardson, Robinson, and Russell.

The House committee is larger than is usual, because of a wish expressed by the widow that personal friends of Gen. Cogswell be added to it.

The services at Salem will be at the Church of the Tabernacle at 2 P. M. on Friday, and will be conducted by the Rev. J. P. Franks, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, who married Gen. Cogswell in the edifice, whence he will be taken to the grave. A committee of the municipality, of which Gen. Cogswell was Mayor, has charge of the arrangements.

BOSTON, May 22.—Gov. Greenhalge has taken appropriate action on the death of Gen. Cogswell. He announced his demise to the Legislature and suggested the sending of a committee to Washington to escort the cortège to his former home.

To-night Gov. Greenhalge sent this message of condolence:

Mrs. William Cogswell:

The Commonwealth shares your grief and extends deepest sympathy in your hour of trial. Massachusetts loved well and mourns greatly the noble citizen and soldier, William Cogswell. Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE.

A New-Hampshire Fish Story.

From The Boston Herald.

County Solicitor Hoyt has returned to his home in Exeter, N. H., from three days of salmon fishing at Dan Hole, a picturesque lakelet at the foot of Ossipee Mountain. Last Friday, with Dr. H. W. Bradley of Boston, he assisted B. F. Albee of Sanford, Me., in landing a fine salmon, 2½ feet long and weighing 11½ pounds. The fish was hooked at 6 A. M., but not until 8.45 could he be landed in the boat, which, in his struggles, he had twice dragged the length of the pond, one mile and a half. He was caught with a nine-ounce rod.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraense, via Para, Maranham, etc. (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Paraense") at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile; at 3 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania");) at 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Cuvier, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Cuvier");) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda");) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Island, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alisa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alisa");) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letter for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 17, 1895.

DRUGGIST ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING

Montreal Man, However, Denies that He Sold Phenacetine in This Country.

John T. Lyons, a druggist of Montreal, Canada, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with having smuggled large quantities of phenacetine into this country from Canada.

It was said by Assistant United States District Attorney Ball that Lyons was also wanted at Rouse's Point, in the Northern District of New-York, on a similar charge. Lyons was represented by Charles A. Hess and ex-Senator C. P. McClelland.

Lyons said that he was entirely innocent of the charges against him; that he had never at any time sold an ounce of phenacetine in this country, and had never sold fifteen pounds of the drug in his life. He said he did not know a customer in this city.

Mr. Hess said that Lyons was the victim of a man named W. D. Pettingill of Salem, Mass., who was arrested in this city last Fall on charges preferred against him in Philadelphia of having smuggled phenacetine into that city. He fled to Montreal, where he is a fugitive from justice and trying to buy his own immunity by making charges against Lyons.

Lyons said he could prove his innocence.

Mr. Ball said the Government's witnesses were not ready to go on with the case. The examination was adjourned until May 28.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Fulda, Sa., May 31, 11 AM Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Spree, Tu. Je. 25, 10 AM Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM Fulda, Sa., Aug. 17, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM
Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM

NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay-alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 46 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
to London, Paris, and Hamburg.
New-York-Southampton-(London-Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Normannia, May 23, 11 AM Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM
Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM Columbia, July 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM Normnia, July 18, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.
NOTICE.—After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Special trains to Paris. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruise to **NORWAY** and **NORTH CAPE**, also to **SPITZBERGEN** from New-York, Hamburg, Hardanger Fjord, Odde, Molde, Romsdalsfjord, Veblungsnaes, Trondhjem, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Tromsoe, Lofoten Islands, Raftsund, Digermulen, Vestfjord, Stordjord, Geirangerfjord, Marok, Sognefjord, Gudvangen, Stalheimskjer, Bergen, Flekkefjord, New-York—by the **AUGUSTA VICTORIA** in **JUNE**, and the **COLUMBIA** in **JULY.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....May 29 NEW-YORK.....July 3
ST. LOUIS.....June 5 PARIS.....July 10
NEW-YORK.....June 12 ST. LOUIS.....July 17
PARIS.....June 19 NEW-YORK.....July 24
ST. LOUIS.....June 26 PARIS.....July 31

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
RHYNLAND....May 29 FRIESLAND....June 26
WESTERN'L'D...June 5 RHYNLAND.....July 3
NOORDLAND..June 12 WESTERN'L'D..July 10
WAESLAND....June 19 NOORDLAND...July 17
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14, North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

700 Mile Sea Trips
By the Beautiful **NEW STEAMSHIPS** of the
Old Dominion Line
To Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach and Ret.
(Hygeia Hotel.) (Princess Anne Hotel.)
MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST FOR A
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